

After Darwin Martin died the house stood vacant for the next 17 years. There is no clear explanation for his son's lack of appreciation for the house, no clear answer to why Darwin Jr. began to strip the house of its doors, lighting, wiring, moldings, heating, and plumbing systems and installing them in other buildings he owned. When he finally vacated the house, he left the doors unlocked. Neighborhood children would come in for roller skating, or to smash some windows or some of the remaining mosaic tiles over the fireplace. Eventually part of the roof fell in from the weight of snow.

In 1946 the City was the sole bidder on the Martin House at the foreclosure sale. In 1954 Buffalo architect Sebastian Tauriello bought the house, the pergola, the conservatory, and the garage for \$22,000. He wrote to Wright for the original plans and received the following reply: "Dear Tauriello: Hope you treat the opus according to its merits. When we return to Wisconsin May first I will look up the plans and send you a set of prints with a bill for the prints. Frank Lloyd Wright."

Fearing an exorbitant fee, Tauriello proceeded without them. The doors, heating, and plumbing systems were replaced by August and the Tauriello's moved in. Part of his plan for financing the restoration of the house was the sale of a portion of the property. The pergola, conservatory, and garage were in varying stages of decay. They were demolished and the apartments you see today were built to Mr. Tauriello's design.

Mr. Tauriello was not wealthy, and was not in a position to restore the house to its 1908 condition. He also wanted to add modern conveniences and some individual touches. As he did not need a 20 room house and did need restoration funds, he created two five-room apartments inside. But regardless of the changes he made, he saved the house. Tauriello died in 1965. The next year his wife sold the house to SUNY Buffalo at the request of new president Martin Meyerson, a Wright aficionado. He left Buffalo in 1970. Several university offices were located in the house until 1980, when it again stood unused, as it was on the day of our visit in 1991.

There was a restoration plan in place, but next to no money. I went to ROBERT C. BYRD, chairman of the subcommittee that funds Federal historic preservation programs, and asked for his help. While there was no program that provides specific funds to restore specific buildings, he saw to it that the Darwin Martin House got \$500,000 that year. In 1995 we were able to reprogram another \$500,000, this time in funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, for the house. Last spring, at the urging of Stan Lipsey, I asked Senator GORTON of Washington State for another \$500,000 in historic preservation funds, and the Senate bill, HR 2107, which we passed on Thursday night, includes that amount.

I should warn you not to look at these appropriations and think any deserving preservation project, even a Wright house, can count on Federal funds. None can. The \$40 million we provide each year for preservation goes directly to the State Preservation offices. There is no "Save This Building" account. Is there support for one? I quote the Senate bill we just passed: "This will be the final year of appropriations to the National Trust for Historic Preservation." That is a battle for next year, but we have all we can do to keep what programs we have.

Thus on a couple of last notes, I hope you have had a chance to visit Kleinhans Music Hall, another of Buffalo's wonders. It is one of the great later works of Eliel Saarinen. It is also one of the first commissions on which son Eero worked side by side with him. The building's sense of balance is representative of, in Eliel's words, the structure's "mas-

culine" and "feminine" traits as exhibited by "strongly indicative line" in the former and a "playful pattern of wall space" in the latter. But function was certainly important to the Saarinen's; Kleinhans is a splendid hall in which to hear a concert. It is also one of but three examples of Eliel's work in the East.

In 1984 I secured a tax provision—a "sale-leaseback" provision, that could have been worth millions to the upkeep and restoration of Kleinhans. But one of the investors backed out at the last minute before the legal deadline and the deal fell through. A decade later the need for restoration funds had not diminished. I got \$1.5 million for the effort in 1994.

Then, of course, there are the buildings by H. H. Richardson. Wright disclosed that Sullivan had a respect for Richardson, that he (Richardson) had for few others. Again from, *Genius and the Mobocracy*: "Later I [Wright] discovered his [Sullivan's] secret respect, leaning toward envy (I am ashamed to suspect), for H.H. Richardson."

Eight of the original eleven buildings designed for the Buffalo State Hospital stand today. The most splendid being the twin towered centerpiece buildings. In 1990, the state spent \$4.5 million to restore one of the seven remaining patient pavilions. However, these buildings were vacated in 1993 and 1995. Ominously, the state has designated the buildings "surplus property" and is looking to sell them on the open market. Thus our battle continues.

We restored the Guaranty—the soul of this city. We are on our way to restoring Darwin Martin—the treasure of scale, of form and of relationship of interior to exterior. Kleinhans Music Hall and the Roycroft Inn are also to be included in a tablet of success. However, Federal support is waning. As you state in the opening of the conference, Wright wrote that the "Prairie begins west of Buffalo." We must do our best to see that our treasures do not become dust on the prairie. It happened to the Larkin building. It may yet happen to those of Richardson. So again I say the burden is unduly forced on men and women like you to remind us of the symphony that continues to play around us, like this great symphonic interplay we have here in Buffalo. ●

NATIONAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NETWORK TO FREEDOM ACT, S. 887

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring legislation that will commemorate the physical as well as spiritual triumph over one of our Nation's most tragic legacies. This legislation is designed to help the National Park Service present a dramatic chapter in American history; the perseverance of the quest for liberty that saw hundreds of thousands risk their lives so that they might live free. The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act, S. 887, will give, for the first time, Federal recognition and acknowledgment to this avenue of hope for those who sought freedom from tyranny and oppression.

The Underground Railroad was a loosely organized system of escape routes for hundreds of thousands of enslaved African-Americans. Average men and women, who shared a love of freedom and a hatred of the institution of slavery, committed themselves to

help free a people by offering food, shelter, clothing, money, or whatever would assist passengers along the Underground Railroad. Typically, a stop along the Underground Railroad would be a farmhouse or a church where passengers would be hidden in the attic or the basement, or behind false walls or even under floorboards. A person on the railroad would be concealed until it was determined that it was safe to travel to the next site. This scenario was repeated over and over again until the passenger reached safety in the North or in Canada, Mexico, or the Caribbean.

Although largely clandestine, the Underground Railroad is a tangible example of the extent that resistance to slavery existed during the 18th and 19th centuries. Indeed, some 380 sites—28 of which are in New York—have been documented in a National Park Service study as sites potentially significant to the Underground Railroad movement. It is likely that there are more sites about which we will never know. Of the sites that do exist, it is important to highlight their role in abetting the elimination of the shameful practice of slavery.

It is important to our national heritage that we recognize and remember the bravery of those who risked their lives to make the journey along the Underground Railroad and those who provided sanctuary to them. This legislation will help raise awareness about these locations along the Underground Railroad, enhancing the chances that the sites will be maintained or restored. We must recognize and preserve these historic sites, which represent the extraordinary efforts, perils, sacrifices, and triumphs of those who risked their lives so that they might taste freedom. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important measure. ●

TRIBUTE TO ENTREPRENEUR WALLY AMOS

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to pay tribute to my good friend Wally Amos. "Famous Amos" known to many Americans as the founder of Famous Amos Cookies and the father of the gourmet chocolate chip cookie industry, is an example to all of us. He is an example because of his dedication to our country as a veteran of the U.S. Air Force, and for what he has accomplished as an entrepreneur and businessman. He is a citizen of this country who has reaped great success but has not neglected his responsibilities to the community. And even more than that, Mr. President, Wally Amos brings a powerful and inspirational message to people in all walks of life.

I have said over and over that I believe that small businesses and entrepreneurship are the foundation of the economic engine of this country. Wally Amos has for some time now written a monthly column subtitled "Grow Your

Business," and I would like to take just a few moments to highlight several principals that he has offered as a result of good and bad experiences he has lived through: First, effort doesn't always equal results. You grow a business by assessing your personal strengths and contributing them to the efforts of the team. Second, some of the greatest personal growth comes as a result of some of the most challenging experiences. What you give attention to grows. Rather than give attention to what you don't have, focus on what you do have. Third, fear creates anger, resentment, anxiety, frustration, and worry, none of which will help you succeed in business. Fourth, be passionate about your business. Demonstrate that you care for your employees and business associates. People are your most important asset. Fifth, your employees have a vested interest in your success. Sixth, dogmatic behavior and stubbornness have created long-term success. The quickest way to failure is to believe that your way is the only way.

Mr. President, in every job Wally Amos has had, he always started at the bottom and worked his way to the top. I hope that others will look to the example of citizenship and entrepreneurship of Wally Amos and be inspired as I am. ●

ST. MONICA CATHOLIC CHURCH

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, today I stand before you to pay tribute to the Saint Monica Catholic Church in Creve Coeur, Missouri. On Sunday, September 28, 1997, the St. Monica Catholic Church will celebrate its 125th anniversary with Archbishop Justin Rigali.

Among the several outstanding aspects of St. Monica Catholic Church is a school which has contributed to the community in service and education. The St. Monica Parish Family is the center of the Creve Coeur community and has always prided themselves in their family oriented approach in faith.

I commend the St. Monica Catholic Church staff and members for their spirit and energy throughout their many years of existence and hope they continue to enrich the Creve Coeur community for years to come. ●

TRIBUTE TO SUSAN M. WOODWARD, OUTSTANDING TEACHER

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Susan M. Woodward, the New Hampshire winner of the Sallie Mae First Class Teacher's Award, which recognizes the Nation's outstanding elementary and secondary school teachers in their first year of teaching. Susan was selected for her outstanding dedication to teaching and her love for her students in her first year at Masticola Middle School in Merrimack, NH.

Ms. Woodward received her bachelor of arts degree from Rivier College in Nashua, NH, in 1995. She graduated

summa cum laude and was valedictorian of her class. Ms. Woodward joined the staff of the Merrimack School District as a substitute, and is currently employed as a full-time French teacher at Masticola Middle School.

Dedicated, creative, hard-working and inspirational are all words which describe Ms. Woodward. A perfectionist by nature, Susan uses a variety of instructional techniques, auditory and visual, so her students are always active participants in their learning. She makes her classes fun, employing a marvelous sense of humor, fairness and compassion. Ms. Woodward believes every student has potential, every student is special, and makes every effort to be available for her students.

Active inside and outside the classroom, Ms. Woodward is a good role model for her students. Whether staying after school helping her students or dancing at a school dance, Ms. Woodward is always available for advice and support.

The mark of a great teacher is one who cares, unconditionally, about the success and well-being of students. Mr. President, as a former teacher myself, I understand the challenges, responsibilities and dedication involved with teaching. I admire and respect Ms. Woodward for establishing herself as an irreplaceable teacher in the school district of Merrimack. Most importantly, she is helping to shape the lives of the young students who are the future of New Hampshire and the country. I am very honored to have Ms. Woodward as a teacher in the Granite State. The Sallie Mae Award has indeed gone to a first-class teacher. ●

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 105-31

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Injunction of Secrecy be removed from the following treaty transmitted to the Senate on September 4 by the President of the United States:

Tax treaty with Ireland (Treaty Document No. 105-31.)

I further ask that the treaty be considered as having been read the first time, that it be referred with accompanying papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message of the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith for Senate advice and consent to ratification the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Ireland for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital Gains, signed at Dublin on July 28, 1997, (the "Conven-

tion") together with a Protocol and an exchange of notes done on the same date. Also transmitted is the report of the Department of State concerning the Convention.

This Convention, which is similar to tax treaties between the United States and other OECD nations, provides maximum rates of tax to be applied to various types of income and protection from double taxation of income. The Convention also provides for resolution of disputes and sets forth rules making its benefits unavailable to residents that are engaged in treaty shopping.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to this Convention, with its Protocol and exchange of notes, and that the Senate give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 24, 1997.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the following bills en bloc: Calendar No. 147, S. 542; Calendar No. 148, S. 662; and Calendar No. 149, S. 880.

Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that any committee amendment be considered as agreed to, the bills be considered read a third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statement relating to the bills be printed at the appropriate point in the RECORD and that the proceedings all occur en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CERTIFICATE OF DOCUMENTATION FOR THE VESSEL "FAR HORIZONS"

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 542) to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel *Far Horizons*.

The bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

S. 542

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CERTIFICATE OF DOCUMENTATION.

Notwithstanding section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920 (46 U.S.C. App. 883), section 8 of the Act of June 19, 1886 (24 Stat. 81, chapter 421; 46 U.S.C. App. 289), and sections 12106 through 12108 of title 46, United States Code, the Secretary of Transportation may issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel FAR HORIZONS, United States official number 1044011.

CERTIFICATE OF DOCUMENTATION FOR THE VESSEL "VORTICE"

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 662) to authorize the Secretary