

Title 39 of the U.S. Code defines the types of mailings that are frankable. Included in this definition are the "usual and customary" congressional newsletter, press release or questionnaire. The legislation I am reintroducing would simply strike mailings of this type from the code, thereby disallowing future use of the frank for these purposes.

Other franking reform proposals have centered around dangerous numbers games that leave open the possibility of abuse. Rather than try to settle on some arbitrary formula, my legislation will get to the heart of the problem. Reducing the definition of "mass" from 500 to 100, or debating whether the franking allowance should be reduced by 50% or 33% misses the mark. The problem that needs to be addressed is the use of the frank as a campaign tool whose real "informational" purpose is to make constituents aware of how deserving we are of reelection.

I urge all members who are interested in real campaign finance reform to carefully consider cosponsoring this bill.

COMMEMORATING THE 51ST ANNIVERSARY OF SRI LANKA'S INDEPENDENCE FEBRUARY 4, 1999

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1999

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my warmest congratulations to the Honorable Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga (President of Sri Lanka), her government, and the people of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, on the occasion of the 51st anniversary of Sri Lanka's independence.

Sri Lanka is a free, independent, and sovereign nation. This unique country has an extensive and rich history, dating back to its flourishing civilization of the 2nd century B.C. Throughout the years, Sri Lanka has developed its economy based on its agriculture, cultivation of semi-precious stones, and manufacturing industries.

Although Sri Lanka experienced invasions and rule by the Portuguese, Dutch, and British, Sri Lanka regained independence through a peaceful and constitutional process in 1948. After 51 years of independence, Sri Lanka has emerged as a key South Asian country committed to democracy, free market economics, and sound social and development policy.

Bi-lateral relations between the U.S. and Sri Lanka have always been strong. To date, Sri Lanka exports nearly \$1.5 billion worth of goods to the U.S. and the U.S. exports nearly \$370 million worth of goods to Sri Lanka. Trade and investment between the U.S. and Sri Lanka continue to grow, with some of the largest business links with Sri Lanka including companies such as Coca-Cola, Motorola, IBM and Hilton, to name a few.

The formation and development of the Congressional Caucus on Sri Lanka and Sri Lankan-Americans will lead to increased constructive and educated dialogue between the U.S. and Sri Lanka. This will ensure progress between the two countries and the opportunity for Congress to gain greater knowledge and education about Sri Lanka.

As Sri Lanka celebrates 51 years of freedom, this is a wonderful opportunity for us to

pay tribute to all of her national heroes and freedom fighters who fought for independence. I am also happy to extend my congratulations to the approximately 100,000 Sri Lankans in the U.S., whose communities have made economic and social impacts throughout various cities across the U.S.

Sri Lanka's rich history of over 2500 years, and its tremendous progress as a nation in 51 years alone, proves Sri Lanka's strength and tremendous potential for the 21st century and years to come. Again, I join in commemoration of Sri Lanka's 51st year of independence and I look forward to working with the Congressional Caucus on Sri Lanka and Sri Lankan Americans, the Sri Lankan community in the U.S., and the government of Sri Lanka.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GOVERNOR MEL CARNAHAN OF MISSOURI

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that Governor Mel Carnahan of Missouri is one of five public leaders nationwide to receive an Americans for the Arts' Government Leadership in the Arts award.

Governor Carnahan received the 1999 Americans for the Arts and The United States Conference of Mayors Award for State Arts Leadership. Governor Carnahan was recognized for his outstanding leadership in forging overwhelming bipartisan support of the arts, resulting in unprecedented cultural policy within the state of Missouri. He spearheaded and signed into law a provision designating 100 percent of an existing tax on non-resident athletes and entertainers to build a \$100 million state Cultural Trust over the next ten years. A portion of this designated revenue stream will also provide annual state budget increases for the arts. A number of other exemplary initiatives also characterize Governor Carnahan's leadership in the arts. Since taking office in 1993, Governor Carnahan steadily increased the annual appropriations for the arts in the state, ranking Missouri seventh nationally in per capita state funding for the arts. He established the Missouri Fine Arts Academy at Springfield, MO, providing 200 high school students each year the opportunity to participate in a three-week residence program to sharpen their artistic talents. His efforts also led to the statewide public school adoption of arts education as a part of their core curriculum.

Nominated by the Missouri Arts Council and Missouri Citizens for the Arts, Governor Carnahan was honored at the Mayor's Arts Gala at Washington, D.C., on January 28, 1999. The event was held in conjunction with the Conference of Mayor's Annual Meeting and the Urban Arts Foundation meeting, a gathering of more than 700 mayors and arts leaders from across the nation.

Governor Carnahan shares this honor with many key national figures including, Senator EDWARD KENNEDY, of Massachusetts; Representative MICHAEL CASTLE, of Delaware, Mayor Joseph Riley, of Charleston, S.C.; and Jane Alexander, former NEA Chairperson.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Governor Carnahan, and

join the Americans for the Arts in commending his good work.

IN HONOR OF MR. FRANK AGUIRRE

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1999

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, it is with the utmost pleasure and privilege that I rise today to recognize a wonderful American, Mr. Frank Aguirre, for his inspiration as a dedicated father, a hard-working professional, and a model citizen of our great nation. Frank Aguirre is a fitting example of someone living "the American dream."

Born and raised in Sonora, Mexico, Frank came to the United States in 1949 on a student visa. His interest was Engineering, and he attended Los Angeles Trade-Technical College. Later, at East Los Angeles College and California State University, Los Angeles, his major changed to Accounting.

Recognizing the value of hard work and the opportunities it opens in the United States, Frank became a naturalized citizen in 1956. While at East Los Angeles College, he met Rosie Padilla, and they wed in March 1957. They have four children: Victor, Cindy, Becky and Haydee and six grandsons: Alex, Ryan, Austin, Victor, Kellen and Brett.

After attending East Los Angeles College, Frank started as a stock boy in a wall paper hanging company. He worked hard, and his industry was noticed. Frank soon earned a promotion to the accounting department. Anxious to provide for his new family, Frank went on to work as an accountant at Global Van and Storage and opened an income tax business at home.

His dreams were big, and he worked diligently to offer his growing family more than he had ever had growing up. He accepted positions at Pacific Van and Storage, again at Global Van Lines and finally plunged into the moving business himself. Owning his own business had been his goal, but his Sun Moving & Storage company struggled through adversity for a year and a half before closing its doors. Several years later, he was joined by two partners and formed Merit United Moving and Storage. This business brought Frank prosperity, not to mention, high blood pressure.

Perhaps what is most notable about Frank is his love for his family. He worked hard, yet he always had time for his children. They have fond memories of impromptu Saturday mountain day trips, miniature golf games, road trips to Mexico and lots of family get-togethers. Frank is the most fortunate of men—he is deeply loved and respected by his family and peers.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, February 6, 1999, family and friends—and I am privileged to count myself among them—will gather at a special dinner to pay tribute and celebrate Frank Aguirre's accomplishments as a father, businessman, and model American citizen. It is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting this exceptional human being.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1999

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to ensure that the name of Devils Tower National Monument remain unchanged. I introduced this bill during the 104th Congress, the 105th Congress, and rise now to introduce the same bill at the beginning of the 106th Congress. Since the time that this bill was first introduced, I have received numerous positive comments and support from constituents from around the Devils Tower area. In fact, my office has received a petition with an estimated 2,000 names from not only those in and around the Monument, but from all over the country of those concerned with changing the name of this beloved landmark.

For more than 100 years the name "Devils Tower" has applied to the geologic formation in my state and has since appeared as such on maps in Wyoming and nationwide. The name was given to the Monument by a scientific team, directed by General George Custer and escorted by Col. Richard Dodge in 1875, and is universally recognized as an important landmark that distinguishes the northeastern part of Wyoming. The Monument has brought a vital tourist industry to that portion of the state due to its unique character and structure.

According to a recent memo, released by the United States Board on Geographic Names, the National Park Service has advised the board that several Native American groups intend to submit a proposal, if one has not already been submitted, to change the name of the Monument. On September 4–6, 1996, former Superintendent of Devils Tower, Deborah Liggett, gave a presentation at the Western States Geographic Names Conference in Salt Lake City, Utah, giving the Native American perspective.

The legislation that I am introducing today on behalf of the state of Wyoming will ensure that the name of the geological formation, historically known as Devils Tower, remain unchanged.

It is my belief and the belief of hundreds of people from around the region that a name change will only bring economic hardship to the tourist industry in the area. I cannot and will not stand idly by and allow that to happen. I commend this bill to my colleagues and ask for their support.

REMEMBER PAOLI!**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1999

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the students of the outstanding schools in my Congressional District—Sugartown Elementary School, KD Markley Elementary School, Charlestown Elementary School, and East Goshen Elementary School. The fine students of these schools have contacted me to inform me of an issue which is important to them, to their schools, to their community and to our nation—they are fighting to save the Paoli Battlefield.

The Paoli Battlefield, which is located in my Congressional District, remains one of the only historic sites from the Revolutionary War left untouched since 1777. This land was the site of the "Paoli Massacre" in which British troops led by Major General Grey attacked the American Army of Pennsylvania Regiments on the wooded hillside and two fields between what is now Sugartown Road and Warren Avenue. The ensuing battle resulted in at least 52 American deaths and 7 British fatalities. The British night-time bayonet charge was aided by the fact that Americans were silhouetted against the light of their campfires. Some American troops panicked and fled and general disorder spread throughout the American line. British dragoons, arriving on the field, shattered the American column and pursued retreating Americans as far as Sugartown Road. Only the more disciplined American soldiers escaped the original onslaught unscathed, but a following British assault completed the rout.

The Paoli Massacre was part of the Revolutionary War's Philadelphia Campaign, a chapter of the war that witnessed the occupation of Philadelphia and the famed American encampment at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777–78. The first two American attempts to stop the British invasion that Fall were the Battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, and the unsuccessful Battle of the Clouds, September 16, 1777. The Paoli Massacre was part of the third effort to contain British General William Howe's advance on Philadelphia.

In an effort to save the Paoli Battlefield, I will be introducing the P.A.T.R.I.O.T. Act—Preserve America's Treasures of the Revolution for Independence for Our Tomorrow. Passage of this legislation will forever insure that the sacrifice made by our nation's first veterans will be remembered. This legislation will also protect the Brandywine Battlefield. The Battle at Brandywine was the most significant battle of the Philadelphia campaign. My bill further memorializes this campaign by authorizing the Superintendent of Valley Forge National Historical Park to enter into an agreement with the Valley Forge Historical Society to build a museum which would house the world's largest collection of Revolutionary War artifacts and memorabilia, including the tent in which General Washington slept at Valley Forge.

And so, Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize the outstanding young patriots of my district who have made their voices heard in the fight to preserve this piece of our nation's history. The students of these schools sent me almost five hundred letters, pictures, and banners with their plea for this body to "Remember Paoli!"—this small piece of land that is so important to their communities. As a former school teacher and a father of five, I am heartened by their dedication and commitment to this cause. The future of America lies with our youth, and with youngsters like these, I am confident that America's future will be bright.

I would like to congratulate these young patriots of my district, and thank them for taking part in this campaign to preserve the history of the Revolutionary War. I would also like to thank their teachers and parents who also sent me letters, and taught these students that their involvement could make a difference. I would like to include the letters of Melissa Clark, who is in the first grade at KDMarkley;

Bonnie Hughes-Sabbi, mother of a fourth grader at KDMarkley; Bess McCadden, who is in the fourth grade at Charlestown Elementary; and Catherine Wahl, who is in the fourth grade at the Sugartown School, for the record so that my colleagues can also appreciate them.

JANUARY 6, 1998.

DEAR SIR, I am writing to you to ask you to save the Paoli Battlefield. We need to remember the men who fought to make our country free. Please do not build houses on the Paoli Battlefield.

Sincerely,

MELISSA CLARK.

JANUARY 5, 1999.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WELDON: It has come to my attention, through my daughter's fourth grade class, that a part of our local history is being threatened by "progress". The site to which I refer is the Paoli Battlefield, located in Malvern, PA.

Our children are being taught the importance of this site in their local history lessons and are also being taught to respect sites such as this for their intrinsic and irreplaceable value. We should be willing to support our lessons to our children by protecting the Paoli Battlefield from development.

Thank you for your efforts in support of protecting this site, hopefully with permanent registry as an historic landmark. I will be happy to lend any assistance, as I am able, to further this cause.

Very truly yours,

BONNIE HUGHES-SABBI.

DECEMBER 22, 1998.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WELDON: People know that it is wrong to build something on historical land. Valley Forge Park is part of our history, so we should also save the site of the Paoli Massacre Battlefield. My classmates and I have been studying it, and I think that building things on historical land is destructive. If General Anthony Wayne were here, he would do all he could to stop people from building something on the ground of our past.

Don't let people build on the site of the Paoli Massacre Battlefield! Please save it!

Sincerely,

BESS MCCADDEN.

DECEMBER 11, 1998.

DEAR MR. WELDON: I think that you should stop this craziness because it should remain a burial ground. Paoli isn't very popular except for the Paoli Battlefield. That puts us in the battlefield book. It is a historical sight [sic]. It's disrespectful to know down a memorial battlefield. One of my ancestors was buried at that battlefield there so I care very deeply about this battlefield.

CATHERINE WAHL.

DEVOTED EMPLOYEES SAVINGS LIVES**HON. JAMES T. WALSH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1999

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, on Christmas Day, the New York Times ran a wonderful article that tells a story about the careful and thoughtful work of a cadre of employees at the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) who test toys to ensure they do not injure or kill children. One CPSC employee, Bob Hundemer, who works in CPSC's engineering laboratory, calls his toy testing work a "labor of love." The article goes on to describe