

photos tells a story. It is so with my family. Our family and friends all grew up in the shadow of "our" mountain spending time in a cabin near Greenwater and venturing into the park many times during every season.

It was always amazing to me that for all the trails we hiked, streams we crossed, picnics we enjoyed, glaciers we climbed, it was new and different every time. We never tired of "our" mountain. I can't imagine I ever will. As a Member of Congress, I have been given the opportunity to see the park and mountain from a different vantage point. Rather than just a visitor, I am now an active partner in helping to maintain the park and protect it for future generations.

The theme of the centennial celebration is "A Century of Resource Stewardship." To underscore this theme, the park has undertaken a series of signature projects. These include the Sunrise Ecological Restoration Project, rehabilitation of the White River Patrol Cabin, and completion of the last mile of the Wonder-land Trail.

In February, Northwest Airlines began airing a special video about the Mt. Rainier Centennial that airs on international flights landing at Sea Tac Airport. Today, the celebration begins with a birthday cake and a ceremony to announce a collectible cancelled stamp at Longmire in the park. I am honored to participate in this ceremony kicking off the official celebration.

Throughout this year the centennial committee has planned exciting projects and activities to celebrate the park's 100th birthday. For instance, the Tacoma/Pierce County Visitor and Convention Bureau and the gateway communities have joined together to host several special weekends of festivals and activities, and renowned mountain climber, Lou Whitaker, is leading a special "Centennial Climb" to the summit of Mt. Rainier. Lou's climbing group will include international mountain climbers as well as celebrities who have climbed with Lou in the past.

My colleagues, if you haven't made vacation plans or visited Mt. Rainier National Park before, this is surely the time to come to Washington and join us in our celebration. And, perhaps on your way up to the park or while you're enjoying a latte somewhere in Seattle, you will have that special experience that separates us in Washington from the rest of the world. You or someone you're with may look South to the horizon and say, "Look! The mountain is out today!"

IRA EXPANSION NEEDED

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, the current tax system has many problems, but one of its main defects is its bias against personal saving. Personal saving is taxed once out of income, and then the return to saving is taxed once again. This multiple taxation penalizes personal saving, a major source of economic growth. So it is no surprise that America has one of the lowest personal savings rates in the world.

This bias can be addressed by increasing the tax deduction for IRA contributions, cur-

rently set at \$2,000 annually. Today I am introducing legislation to boost IRA deduction limits \$500 per year over several years. When fully phased in, a middle class family could deduct up to \$7,000 for an annual IRA contribution. I strongly urge that an increase in IRA deductions be a part of any tax relief plan offered in this Congress.

An increase in IRA deductions would help middle class families save for the future, become more financially independent, and become better able to deal with unexpected events. Expanded IRAs would also give middle class families a greater stake in the U.S. economic system. It is a tax incentive that average Americans would understand and strongly support.

An increase in IRA deductions would increase personal saving, a major source of investment and economic growth. This would help firms to supply their workers with the best and most advanced tools, thus increasing their productivity and income. The current treatment of saving in our tax code is literally counterproductive. This is hampering our economy over the long term and reducing the American standard of living relative to what it would otherwise be.

Many in Washington bemoan the low savings rate, but if we want personal saving to increase, we should increase IRA deductions for middle class taxpayers. A tax code that penalizes saving and investment makes no sense. Middle class taxpayers need a means of addressing their responsibilities to save for retirement, higher education, medical expenses and long term care, and unemployment. My legislation provides for penalty-free withdrawals for these purposes. Federal tax policy should not discriminate against taxpayers willing and able to take on these responsibilities but are prevented from doing so by the destructive impact of the current tax system. Let's limit the tax discrimination against personal saving.

LEGISLATION THAT ALLOWS COMMERCIAL AND SUBSISTENCE FISHING TO CONTINUE IN GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, along with identical legislation being introduced in the Senate by Senators MURKOWSKI and STEVENS, to allow commercial and subsistence fishing to continue in Glacier Bay National Park.

In 1978, the National Park Service made a determination that commercial fishing activities were incompatible with National Park Service resources and would be permitted only when specifically authorized by law. Because of this broad determination, the National Park Service developed a rule outlawing commercial and subsistence fishing within the waters of Glacier Bay National Park in 1997.

This broad determination by the National Park Service ignores the fact that commercial fishing has taken place in the waters of Glacier Bay even before the National Park Service took control of the Bay in 1925. Alaskan Natives have fished in this Bay since the 1700's. Non-Native commercial fishing began

in the 1880's. In addition, under the Glacier Bay National Park General Management Plan, put into place in 1984, commercial fishing was allowed. Why has the Park Service suddenly now determined that there is some threat to Park resources?

Both the salmon and crab fisheries found off the coast of Alaska and in Glacier Bay National Park, even in Federal waters, are managed by the State of Alaska not the Federal government. There is no resource problem in these fisheries or within the boundaries of the Park. The halibut resource in this area is managed through an international treaty and scientists with both the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the International Halibut Commission have found that there is no problem with the halibut resource in this area. In 1990, the Alaska Wildlife Alliance sued the National Park Service claiming that commercial fishing was statutorily prohibited within the Park. In March 1997, the Federal appeals court (U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals) ruled that commercial fishing was not statutorily prohibited in the Park, except for in wilderness areas. If there is no resource problem within the Glacier Bay National Park boundaries, then commercial and subsistence fishing activities should not be prohibited by broad National Park Service policies drafted in Washington, D.C.

The determination banning commercial and subsistence fishing within Glacier Bay National Park made no sense and was a political decision that will take away the livelihood of a large number of fishermen and will affect the well being of a number of communities which rely on the fishing industry. A ban on commercial fishing will affect not only fishermen, but will also have a huge effect on processing companies including a Native owned and operated processing plant in Kake, which buys much of its seafood from vessels which fish in Glacier Bay. A ban on commercial fishing in Glacier Bay will affect 416 crew and permit holders from Gustavus, Elfin Cove, Hoonah, and Pelican and affect employment opportunities for 613 employed in the seafood industry in these four towns alone. This ban will have a huge economic effect on this region. All of the fishing operations in the Park boundaries are small businesses—there are no large fishing vessels fishing in the Park and no factory trawlers fish here.

Last year, a group of stakeholders including commercial fishing industry representatives, Alaskan Natives, local processing companies, local and national environmental representatives, the State of Alaska, and Park Service personnel met to work out details of an agreement which would allow commercial fishing to continue. The stakeholders had not come to a resolution and because there was no resolution, language was put in the Interior Appropriations legislation to prevent the National Park Service from publishing final rules until the stakeholder group could reach an agreement; however, the National Park Service and national environmental groups made this a national environmental priority and prevented the stakeholder process from concluding.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will reverse this unjust and unscientific National Park Service policy and allow commercial and subsistence fishing to continue in the non-wilderness waters of Glacier Bay National Park. It clarifies that the State of Alaska will continue to manage marine fishery resources within the Park's

boundaries. It will also provide compensation to those who have been displaced by any closures within the Park or by actions of any Federal agency which interferes with any person legally fishing in Park waters.

Even with commercial fisheries operating in the Park, Glacier Bay National Park was the number one destination in the National Park Service system last year. Commercial fishing poses no threat to the "park experience" and in fact many visitors consider seeing fishing vessels as a positive experience in the Park.

Mr. Speaker, there is no fishery resource problem in the Park and there is no justification for a complete closure of Glacier Bay National Park to commercial or subsistence fishing. This legislation will right a wrong and continue to allow these practices to continue in Glacier Bay National Park in a well managed and sustainable manner.

PRITCHETT HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS
BASKETBALL TEAM HONORED

HON. BOB SCHAFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Pritchett High School girls basketball team on their Class A District 3 Championship.

The Pritchett players, led by Coach Tom Gooden, will now advance to the next level in the state basketball playoffs and their shot at the Colorado State A Championship.

All teams, no matter what the sport, continually strive to find that special and unique combination of teamwork, leadership, skill and effort which unlocks the door to success. Under careful tutelage, hard-working teams not only win games, but also build the confidence necessary to win championships. Clearly, these dedicated hoopsters have found this winning formula and attained the next rung of sporting success.

Greater challenges remain, however, and I wish the Pritchett High School girls basketball team the best of luck in the Colorado A State Championship. No matter what the outcome of the next game, this team has proven it has the heart of a champion, and can take pride in the District 3 Championship.

12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
HIGH SCHOOLS HONORED BY U.S.
NEWS AND WORLD REPORT

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor five high schools within my Congressional district that have been identified as Outstanding High Schools by U.S. News and World Report . . . De La Salle Collegiate in Warren, Henry Ford II in Sterling Heights, Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic in Warren, Troy High School and Troy Athens High School in Troy.

U.S. News & World Report, in conjunction with the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago, reviewed 1,053 high schools in six major metropolitan

areas and singled out examples that can serve as models of excellence for communities across the nation. Ninety six schools were cited as examples of outstanding institutions where students progress steadily toward high academic standards and where every student matters.

The five schools that were honored shared several key traits including high academic standards, a core curriculum, highly qualified teachers, strong mentoring for new teachers, partnerships between parents and schools, administrators and teachers who know each child and high attendance rates.

Each school also demonstrated high academic achievement as defined by the NORC. The NORC's "value-added approach" measured each school's performance only after taking its students' family circumstances into account, thus identifying schools that do an outstanding job with the students they have, regardless of their socio-economic background.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring these five schools, De La Salle Collegiate, Henry Ford II, Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic, Troy High School and Troy Athens High School and to congratulate their administrators, faculty, students and parents for their dedication and hard work. I wish them continued success as they continue to take care of our nation's greatest asset, our young people.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY ORR

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow that I inform my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives of the passing of my dear friend, Harry Orr. As I have mentioned in the past, Harry Orr was a dedicated and tireless volunteer of the Democratic Party, a committed union activist of United Auto Workers Local 651, and a proud member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4087 in Davison, Michigan. Due to his unceasing efforts in all three of these forums, our community is a much better place in which to live. He touched many people with his dedication, his humor, and his tenderness.

Mr. Speaker, my feelings, and the feelings of many people who knew Harry, are perhaps best summarized in the letter I have sent his loving wife, Maxine. Due to the press of legislative business, I am unable to attend Harry's funeral, but my letter will be read at the service.

DEAR MAXINE: I would like to express my sincerest sympathy to you and your family. I am so very sorry that I am not able to join you today, but extremely important legislative business involving my own committee requires that I be in Washington, D.C.

I wanted to express my thoughts about a loyal friend, a tireless volunteer, and a great man who has been taken from this Earth. It has been said that "death ends a life, not a relationship," and this is certainly the case for those who have ever come in contact with Harry. Harry's desire was to help people in any way possible and do whatever he could to ensure that a positive environment existed throughout the community. Harry's ability to make a difference was a trait that

you share, Maxine. Harry was not just a constituent or a campaign volunteer, but my very good friend. It is with a heavy heart that I write this letter today, however, it is also with great pride that I do so. We are all inspired by people like Harry, who make it their life's work to improve the quality and dignity of life for all. I will miss Harry a great deal.

Maxine, your love for Harry was so tender and caring, and it was an inspiration to us all. You enriched his life and kept him with us for many years he might never have had were it not for your loving care.

Maxine, please know that I am with you today in spirit and prayer.

Sincerely,

DALE E. KILDEE, M.C.

Mr. Speaker, I and our community will sorely miss my dear friend, Harry Orr. But his spirit lives on through his loving wife, Maxine, and his son, Harry, Jr. Our thoughts and prayers are with them.

EAST ASIA AND MISSILE DEFENSE
SYSTEMS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, during this Member visit to several East Asian countries in January, considerable Japanese interest in developing a missile defense system was mentioned in the region's news media as a result of the North Korean missile launch over Japanese territory on its course to the Pacific. Also noted was very substantial public discussion and media coverage of the possibility of a missile defense system in Taiwan because of the Chinese missile firings in the run-up to the last Taiwanese presidential elections and because of the Chinese mainland missile build-up in the Taiwan Strait region.

The following editorial from the February 20, 1999, edition of *The Economist* magazine notes not only the impact on Japan of the North Korean's provocative action and demonstrated advancement of their missile development program, it also suggests that "[w]ith its missile, North Korea was thumbing its nose as much at China as at Japan and America." This Member has long felt that China's influence on North Korea is generally over-estimated, but certainly it has more influence on the isolated, paranoid North Korean regime than any other country. *The Economist* editorial notes what is almost certainly true, that "North Korea felt it could take such missile liberties in part because China has stoutly opposed all international pressure on North Korea to curb its nuclear and missile activities." China is complaining loudly and threateningly against the possible deployment of missile defense systems in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan rather than examining its own culpability in increasing its missile threat against Taiwan and ignoring, to its own danger, the destabilizing missile and nuclear development programs of North Korea. The United States, threatened itself by the North Korean missiles under development, cannot ignore their threat to our allies, the Republic of Korea and Japan, nor its commitment that Taiwan not be forcibly placed under the control of Beijing. As *The Economist* concludes, China "has mostly itself to blame" for any new tilt in East Asia's uneasy balance of power may have been