

draft the "After-School Children's Education Act (ACE Act)" that will initiate a state-by-state study to help us understand what the current culture of after-school programs is, and where the gaps are in providing educationally enriching and personally fulfilling programs for kids. The ACE Act would not spend a lot of money, but it would set a ball in motion that can lead the Congress to better information and better decision making on how to proceed with meeting the needs of our children and families with after-school programs. I am thoroughly convinced that we must carefully focus our attention on children, especially in their earliest years. Children are eager and able to learn, but as they get older habits become ingrained and are harder and harder to break.

It is a pleasure to join Congresswoman TAUSCHER today in emphasizing the importance of after-school programs for the future of our Nation's children and, in return, our nation's future.

CONGRATULATING HERMAN KLEINDIENST ON HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 1999

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate one of my state's best known farmers, Herman Kleindienst of Stillwater, New Jersey, on his 100th birthday, March 16, 1999. Mr. Kleindienst is well known as a community leader in Sussex County, not only in agricultural circles but in the business community, with civic groups and with his church. His hard work and dedication have helped improve the lives of many other New Jerseyans in many ways. He is a standard bearer for us all.

Mr. Kleindienst has been recognized for more than half a century as a "New Jersey Conservation Pioneer" for his work in soil conservation—the agricultural practice of maintaining farmland to prevent erosion and exhaustion of the soil's nutritional content.

A long-time dairy farmer, Mr. Kleindienst began practicing soil conservation on his family's farm in Stillwater during the 1940s, a period when the technique was developed in response to the Dust Bowl agricultural losses of the 1930s. His role as a leader in the soil and water conservation movement began in the late 1950s with his appointment as a member of the Board of Supervisors of the Sussex County Soil and Water Conservation District. During the 1960s and 1970s, Mr. Kleindienst became known as a dedicated leader of the conservation movement at the local, state and national levels. He was among the pioneers who played an active role in the formulation and implementation of conservation and land use policies regarding "wise use" and protection of soil and water both on and off the farm. Mr. Kleindienst is a former member of the board of the National Association of Conservation Districts and a former president of the New Jersey Association of Natural Resource Districts.

Mr. Kleindienst has also been active in a variety of other agricultural organizations. He is a former trustee of the United Milk Producers Association, a former member of the New Jersey Dairymen's Council, a former member of

the Northeast Breeder's Association and a former member of the New Jersey Cooperative Livestock Auction Market.

In addition, he has been a member of the Newton Rotary Club since 1969 and is a former president of the club. He helped found Redeemer Lutheran Church in Newton and is also a member of Midland Park Lutheran Church in Bergen County.

Indeed, Mr. Kleindienst is one of the outstanding citizens who has made Sussex County one of the best places in our great nation to live, work and raise a family. I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Mr. Kleindienst and wishing him all of God's richest blessings.

HONORING MICHAEL STEWART

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 1999

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a local hero from western Wisconsin. I want to honor Michael Stewart who took courageous action to aid another citizen.

For the past three years the Eau Claire Fire Fighters Local Union 487, in conjunction with the Eau Claire Fire Department, have recognized area residents who acted bravely in emergency situations. The recipients of the Citizen Community Involvement Awards are citizens who put the safety and well being of their neighbors ahead of other concerns in a time of need.

Michael Stewart is one of those extraordinary citizens. On June 21, 1997 at approximately 6:30 a.m. Michael was driving down the 200 block of Platt street in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Directly in front of Michael a 20 foot long, 15 foot wide sink hole appeared and trapped the car of another driver. The driver was able to climb out of the car and stand on top of it in an attempt to escape, while water was quickly filling up the sink hole. Stewart was driving behind the driver and rushed to his assistance. He risked his own life by hanging over the blacktop ledge, with no support, and reached down to lift the driver out of the hole. The stranded driver stated that the rescuers must have been God's Angels in saving his life.

On behalf of all the citizens of western Wisconsin I ask that the United States House of Representatives recognize Michael Stewart for his courage and thank him for being a concerned and giving community citizen.

REPORT FROM INDIANA—CLINTON COUNTY

HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 1999

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my "report from Indiana" where I honor distinguished fellow Hoosiers who are actively engaged in their communities helping others. Today, I want to mention a true gentlelady from Clinton County, Indiana who I had the privilege of meeting recently.

Mr. Speaker, it has always been my strong belief that individuals and communities can do a better job of caring for those who need help in our society than the federal government. The wonderfully kind and committed Hoosiers who I have met traveling around Indiana has not changed my view.

Ruthie and I have met hundreds of individuals who are committed to making our communities a better place in which to live and raise our children—we call them "Hoosier Heroes."

I met a genuine Hoosier Hero in Clinton County, Indiana recently. She is Donna Guyon. She started to help people at an early age and never stopped. Donna was a New York high school student during WWII. To help that great cause, she served on the junior Red Cross and volunteered as a air raid supporter in New York. Donna never gave up the idea of helping others when she moved to Indiana. She has tended to the ill by working as a Gold and Pink lady for 38 years in local hospitals. She still works with the Red Cross and is active in the Meals and Wheels project bringing food and companionship to our seniors. Donna's work has given so many people the most precious gift possible, hope.

She doesn't do it for the pay, which is zilch; she does it for the smiles and laughter. She is a true hero in my book, doing good works for others with no other motive than Christian charity.

Donna deserves the gratitude of her county, state, and nation and I thank her here today on the floor of the House of Representatives.

INS HOME-FREE STRATEGY

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 1999

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I am disturbed by recent reports in the Washington Post and Los Angeles Times detailing a new strategy by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that essentially ends enforcement of our immigration laws at job sites across the country. According to both these reports, the INS is ceasing to conduct raids on places of employment suspected of hiring illegal aliens.

The new INS strategy demonstrates a fundamental shift in the way we enforce our immigration laws. By ending workplace raids, the strategy strips away any deterrent to hiring illegal immigrants and virtually ensures we will never find and deport those that successfully make it across the border illegally. Mr. Speaker, perhaps we should title the new INS plan the "Home Free Strategy." As one INS field manager recently put it, illegal aliens know that "if you get through the border, you're home free. Everybody recognizes that, and the aliens know that by now."

Officials at the INS claim that they are redirecting efforts—due to limited funding—toward apprehending criminal aliens, alien-smuggling rings and document fraud. While I support a new, focused effort to address these problems, I do not endorse the false and misguided strategy of abandoning one effort for another.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind my colleagues that the Border Patrol has nearly doubled in size over the last five years and that

Congress appropriated a record \$4 billion for the INS last year alone. While virtually every other federal agency is enduring smaller and smaller budgets, the INS is one of the few that has consistently received increases in funding. Congress is working hard to ensure that the INS has the resources to enforce our immigration laws and protect our border. Yet instead of working to capture and deport illegal aliens wherever they are, the INS comes up with excuse after excuse as to why they cannot do their job. That is absolutely unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, I adamantly oppose the new "Home-Free Strategy" employed by the INS and I urge them to reverse course.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF FAIR LAWN

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 1999

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Borough of Fair Lawn on its 75th anniversary as an independent municipality in the State of New Jersey. The people of Fair Lawn this year are celebrating the many virtues of their wonderful community. Fair Lawn is a good place to call home. It has the outstanding schools, safe streets, family oriented neighborhoods, civic volunteerism and community values that make it an outstanding place to live and raise a family.

On this occasion, I want to specifically acknowledge the outstanding leadership of Fair Lawn's elected officials. Fair Lawn has always enjoyed a history of good, sound local government—a tradition carried on today by Mayor David Ganz, Deputy Mayor Matthew Ahearn and Borough Council members Florence Dobrow, Edward Trawinski and Joseph Tedeschian.

The community now known as Fair Lawn was home to the Lenni-Lenapi Indians before it was settled by the Dutch in the early 1700s. In 1784, it became part of a larger area incorporated as Saddle River Township. Farming was the predominant industry until the 1880s, when the railroad was built. The rail line, along with a trolley to Hackensack that opened in 1906, began to transform the area into a suburb for Paterson mill workers. The new transportation links also brought Fair Lawn more industry of its own. The Fair Lawn Center neighborhood along the Passaic River and River Road quickly developed as a commercial center, while industry began building factories along the river and more new homes followed.

The growth of industry and homes brought increased population, and the new residents' children quickly began to overcrowd the small, wooden schoolhouse on Bergen Avenue. School crowding was so bad that children in the rapidly expanding Columbia Heights section had to attend Hawthorne schools.

So many parents were dissatisfied with the educational facilities provided by Saddle River that they started a movement to secede from the township. Initial efforts met with bitter opposition from farmers concerned that creation of a new borough would lead to higher taxes. The Fair Lawn Improvement Association campaigned in favor of secession while opponents formed the Saddle River Township Taxpayers Association.

The argument came to an end on April 5, 1924, when residents voted in a special election to secede from Saddle River Township and form a separate borough. The New Jersey Legislature approved the move later that year.

Fair Lawn holds a place in the history of urban planning as home to Radburn, one of the nation's first planned communities, built in 1928. The 149-acre "Town for the Motor Age" contained single-family homes and duplexes, townhouses, semi-attached houses and apartments, and was intended to be self-sufficient. The corporation behind the project went bankrupt during the Depression, but the neighborhood served as a model for scores of planned communities around the world.

Fair Lawn expanded slowly through the pre-war years before hitting its greatest period of growth during the 1940's and 1950's. Vast areas of farmland were developed for single-family homes and several large garden apartment complexes. The population grew from 9,000 in 1940 to an estimated peak of about 37,000 in 1968. Fair Lawn Industrial Park on Route 208 was developed during the 1950s with several additions in the following decade. Among the Industrial Park's corporate residents are internationally known firms such as Kodak, Nabisco and Lea & Perrins.

By 1970, the last large tracts of land had been utilized. The last farm in Fair Lawn was a 20-acre tract in the Industrial Park at Fair Lawn Avenue. In 1998 this tract started development as apartments.

What began as an agricultural hamlet has grown into a suburban town providing homes, schools, parks and shops for residents and jobs for thousands of workers in businesses, offices and industries. Fair Lawn today is a thriving, modern community with much to offer for everyone.

My colleagues, I am certain you would agree with my conviction that Fair Lawn is one of the finest communities in the State of New Jersey. This community is symbolic of traditional American values. The residents work hard, are dedicated to their families, support their schools and volunteer to help their neighbors. I ask all my colleagues to join me in wishing all its residents continued success.

HONORING SARA HOLBROOK

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 1999

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a local hero from western Wisconsin. I want to honor Sara Holbrook who took courageous action to aid another citizen.

For the past three years the Eau Claire Fire Fighters Local Union 487, in conjunction with the Eau Claire Fire Department, have recognized area residents who acted bravely in emergency situations. The recipients of the Citizen Community Involvement Awards are citizens who put the safety and well being of their neighbors ahead of other concerns in a time of need.

Sara Holbrook is one of those extraordinary citizens. Sara turned fifteen on February 5, 1998. It was approximately 7 a.m. and Sara was preparing her 12 year old brother and herself for school when she heard someone

pounding at the back door. When she opened up the back door she found a 16 year old boy who had been shot in the neck and side and was covered in blood. Sara without hesitation helped him onto a nearby couch and dialed 911. While they waited for the fire/rescue units she gathered towels to apply pressure to his wounds in an attempt to stop or slow the bleeding. Sara was very strong that morning. When the boy said to her "don't leave me," she did not and she did everything possible to better the life-threatening situation. She was not deterred by the possibility of the boy's assailant following him into the house or by the crying and confusion of the boy's four siblings who followed him into the house. Sara's courageous act on February 5, 1998, saved this young man's life.

On behalf of all the citizens of western Wisconsin I ask that the United States House of Representatives recognize Sara Holbrook for her courage and thank her for being a concerned and giving community citizen.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN KOSOVO RESOLUTION

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM RYUN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 11, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 42) regarding the use of United States Armed Forces as part of the NATO peacekeeping operation implementing a Kosovo peace agreement:

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, United States armed forces are being stretched too thin. They've been asked to take on peacekeeping missions in Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia and now possibly Kosovo. President Clinton told Congress and the nation that the United States' deployment to Bosnia in 1995 would be over in one year. However, the mission in Bosnia has continued for four years with no strategic exit plan in sight and at a cost to the United States of \$10 billion. Not only are these peacekeeping missions costly, but they are degrading the overall readiness of our fighting force.

Mr. Chairman, 2,200 troops from the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU), currently stationed aboard Navy ships in the Mediterranean, will be part of the initial force moving into Kosovo as soon as an agreement is reached between the ethnic Albanians and the Serbian government. However, that unit is headed into its final month of a six-month deployment and scheduled to be home in North Carolina by May 13th. to be home by that time, the unit will have to leave Kosovo no later than mid-April. Mr. Chairman, that leaves the Administration with limited operations, the most prominent one being extending the length of the unit's deployment. How long will this unit be in Kosovo? How much longer will they be away from their families, beyond their already served six month deployment?

Mr. Chairman, for America's armed forces to sustain this Administrations' peacekeeping pace, the force must be augmented by an increased amount of part-time Reserve and National Guard personnel. Not only are Reserve