

the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is Privacy Under a Microscope: Balancing the Needs of Research and Confidentiality. For further information, please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on Wednesday, February 24, 1999, in SR-328A at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this meeting will be to review the proposed FY2000 budget for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Subcommittee on Public Health, Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions will be held on Thursday, February 25, 1999, 9:30 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is Antimicrobial Resistance: Solutions to a Growing Public Health Threat. For further information, please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 3, 1999, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a joint hearing with the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on American Indian trust management practices in the Department of the Interior. The hearing will be held in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 202/224-2251.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I wish to announce that an oversight hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Water and Power of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The purpose of this hearing is to review the President's FY2000 budget request for the Bureau of Reclamation and the Power Marketing Administrations.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday, March 3, 1999, at 2 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

Those who wish to testify or submit a written statement should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please contact Ms. Julia McCaul, Howard Useem, (PMA's) or Colleen Deegan (BOR) at (202) 224-8115.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Senate Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management. The hearing

will take place on Thursday, March 11, 1999, at 2 p.m., in SD-628 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to receive testimony on the FY2000 proposed budget for the U.S. Forest Service. Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Amie Brown or Mark Rey at (202) 224-6170.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Senate Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management. The hearing will take place on Tuesday, March 16, 1999, at 2 p.m., in SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to receive testimony on the FY2000 proposed budget for the U.S. Forest Service. Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Amie Brown or Mark Rey at (202) 224-6170.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be permitted to meet on February 22, 1999, at 1 p.m., in Dirksen 628 for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

LORENZO DA PONTE, 1749-1838

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, among the paintings hanging in the Blue Room of New York's City Hall is a full-length portrait of General Lafayette by Samuel F. B. Morse. The father of the telegraph (and noted member of the anti-Catholic "Know-Nothings"), began his career as a portrait artist. For his commission, Morse received \$100 and earned a reputation as a gifted painter. Before turning to invention, he would paint the portraits of a galaxy of New York worthies.

The subject of one such portrait is known to opera lovers the world over—Lorenzo Da Ponte. He was, of course, the librettist of Mozart's masterpieces Don Giovanni, Nozze di Figaro, and Così Fan Tutte. What makes his life especially intriguing to an American is his career in New York. In a preface to a 1959 edition of his Memoirs (first published in 1830) THOMAS G. Bergin observes

By tradition, education, and experience, this European sophisticate would seem to be

far removed from the American Psyche; but his deeper nature—eager, adventurous and basically evangelical—was well-adapted to the New World.

Born March 10, 1749 in Ceneda, Italy, now Vittorio Veneto, Da Ponte arrived in New York in 1805 in his middle years and with what might seem to be his greatest work already behind him. Upon coming ashore, he was the self-proclaimed "poet of the Emperor Joseph II, for Salieri, for Storace, for Mozart!" He found work as a grocer on the Bowery, that great stretch of Manhattan teeming with all the varieties of 19th Century life. He soon fell in with the young Clement Clark Moore, founder of the General Theological Seminary and the (long anonymous) author of *The Night Before Christmas*. The two shared a love of language and books. Moore, amazed by Da Ponte's brilliance, introduced his friend to a literary group at Columbia College, of which he was a trustee. The group included the future Congressman Gulian Verplank. In time Da Ponte would become a major figure in New York society, dining with Livingstons, Hamiltons, Onderdoncks and the like. He became a professor of Italian, donated the first volume of Italian literature to the New York Public Library, and, with the help of his friends at Columbia, founded the Italian Opera. Don Giovanni was performed at the Park Theater in May 1826 and it may be said New York has never been the same.

The scholar Arthur Livingston observes, "There is no doubt all this was an important moment for the American mind. Da Ponte made Europe, poetry, painting, music, the artistic spirit, classical lore, a creative classical education, live for many important Americans as no one had done before."

In 1838, his last year on earth, he was given absolution by John MacCloskey, New York's second Archbishop and America's first Cardinal. He died on August 17. Three days later, at Old St. Patrick's Cathedral at Mott and Prince Streets, he was honored with a "hero's burial" before a large and distinguished funeral party. As one account has it:

Da Ponte was buried, probably in the tomb of a friend, to await reburial and a headstone at a later date. As far as is known, the reburial never took place, and the headstone was not installed. The overcrowded cemetery was closed in 1848, and all of its records (including Da Ponte's) were destroyed when Old St. Patrick's was gutted by fire eighteen years later. . . . Between 1909 and 1915, all the bodies were disinterred and moved, with or without identification, to Calvary Cemetery in Queens.

And so, like Mozart, Da Ponte came to rest in an unmarked grave.

This year provides an opportunity to rectify, at least in part, this sad and resonant ending. This seems a wondrous time to celebrate perhaps by some memorial in Old St. Patrick's, surely by performing Mozart's Requiem, K.626, composed in 1791.

After his death, the New York Daily Express recorded:

Signor Da Ponte came to America, where he has resided 32 years, chiefly in this city; and to his indefatigable exertions, commanding talents, and profound literary attainments, are we mainly indebted for the taste everywhere diffused on our country for the music and language of his native land. He has been the Cadmas to whom we owe an unpayable debt for these inappreciable gifts.

We are in his debt to this day, and surely 1999 is year to acknowledge it.

I ask that the obituary from the New York Daily Express be printed in the RECORD.

The obituary follows:

[From the New York Daily Express, August 20, 1838]

CITY AFFAIRS

DEATH OF DAPONTE—Signor Lorenzo Daponte being a resident of this City died here on Friday at the advanced age of 90. His celebrated opera, written for Mozart, has given him a name all over the world. The Sunday Morning News states that he was a Venetian and native of *Cenda*—educated from the Church, and then afterwards from his fine poetic talents and passion for music, that he became a prominent person in the Court of Emperor Joseph II of Austria. Under his special protection, he formed a close relationship with the celebrated Mozart, which led to the production of those admired Operas, *Giovanni*, the *Marriage of Figaro*, and *c.*, which the poetry of Daponte is no less eternized by its own beauties than by the divine music by which it is embalmed. After the decease of Mozart, who died in his friend Daponte's arms, the poet went to London, and there for years was intimately associated with the early efforts to introduce a more perfect Italian Opera. From there, Signor Daponte came to America, where he has resided 32 years, chiefly in this city; and to his indefatigable exertions, commanding talents, and profound literary attainments, are we mainly indebted for the taste every where diffused in our country for the music and language of his native land. He has been the Cadmas to whom we owe an unpayable debt for these inappreciable gifts. His memory will endure; for his disinterested labors and passionate devotion to the arts which he cultivated. As a Latin and Hebrew Scholar, he had perhaps no equal or superior here.

NOTICE.—The numerous Italians of this City, countrymen of the venerable Daponte, deeply impressed with the honor which the character and labors of the deceased have reflected on their own and their adoptive country, will assemble at his late residence, No. 91 Spring Street, precisely at 6 o'clock p.m. this day whence his remains will be conveyed to the Cathedral, and a requiem performed by distinguished Italian artists of this City, previous to the interment of the corpse in the Catholic burying ground.●

TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTHERN INDUSTRIALIST DANIEL PRATT

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Daniel Pratt, a distinguished Southern Industrialist and founder of the city of Prattville, Alabama. A man whose vision guided the state on a course of industrialization and modernization. As a celebration of Daniel Pratt's 200th birthday, 1999 has been named the "Year of Industry" in Alabama. This is a significant tribute to honor a very important figure in the history of Alabama. Daniel Pratt's legacy not only includes the beginning of modern industry to the

state, but also philanthropic deeds that were unrivaled for his era. Daniel Pratt's indomitable pioneer spirit serves as an inspiration to others who have faced adversity and conquered the unknown.

Born in 1799, Daniel Pratt was raised in Temple, New Hampshire. Brought up as a Congregationalist in a traditional Puritan family, Daniel Pratt grew up disciplined, structured, and religious. He received only a limited education, but took advantage of an opportunity to apprentice under a family friend, who was an architect and a builder. This new focus in his life helped to channel his natural inclination towards machinery and building. After his mother's death in 1817, Daniel Pratt acted on his ambitions and set out for the South, which he regarded as a land of opportunity. Daniel Pratt's formative years instilled in him a strong work ethic and religious convictions, along with a sense of compassion. These two attributes would help to guide him through difficult decisions throughout his life.

After sailing to Savannah, Georgia, Daniel Pratt did not immediately become a rich entrepreneur. Initially, he put the tools of his apprenticeship to work as a builder and planner for wealthy planters. After a few years, he moved onto ship building, adding to his burgeoning knowledge of construction and the industrial process. Daniel Pratt was willing to take the long road to success. He realized that the only way to succeed in life was through hard work and gritty determination. He also had the common sense to learn from others, which paid off when he befriended Samuel Griswold, who was a prominent cotton gin manufacturer in the area. Through friendship as well as a business relationship, Daniel Pratt learned the trade which would ultimately thrust him into the forefront of Southern industrialization. Daniel Pratt proved to be so adept at the manufacture and sale of cotton gins, that he became a partner in the enterprise within a year. At this point in his life, Daniel Pratt's unbridled vision was able to manifest itself in his actions. He saw that the expansion of the cotton gin into the West was a fantastic opportunity for his new enterprise. He realized that the center of distribution in the South would revolve around the great river systems which offered the advantage of water as a cheap source of power. Pratt had planned to stay in business with his partner, but with Indian uprisings in the Alabama area, his partner became apprehensive. This did not deter Daniel Pratt in the slightest. As his first biographer, Shadrack Mims wrote: "The indomitable will of Daniel Pratt, that spirit of enterprise which characterized him through life, was not to be daunted nor discouraged by Indian uprisings. He purchased material for fifty gins, put the same on wagons, and in 1833, he with his brave wife headed for Alabama."

Daniel Pratt rapidly met the success he foresaw in his move to Alabama. He

found quick sales among the planters of the Alabama Black Belt. He established a temporary site for his factory along Autauga Creek and immediately began to expand his operations. Within a period of five years, it was evident that he needed a larger area for a permanent site. He chose to settle on a marshy, heavily wooded piece of land only three miles from his original site. In only ten years, he turned this hostile area into a thriving manufacturing village of eight hundred people. This is the site that would eventually form the booming industrial town of Prattville.

Initially, the Gin Factory was the corner stone of the economy in the new settlement. But as business grew, Daniel Pratt reinvested the profits into new industries in the town. By the 1850's, Prattville, for its size, furnished the most diverse industrial pattern in the United States. In addition, the Pratt Gin Company became the largest gin factory in the world, with unrivaled quality in construction. Daniel Pratt's business was so successful, that he began to invest money in the state infrastructure. He presided over railroad conventions and sparked Southern railroad growth with his generous infusion of capital.

Daniel Pratt also used his good fortune to invest in the Red Mountain Iron and Coal Company, and he controlled the Oxmoor iron furnaces in the Birmingham Industrial district. In his honor, the great vein of coal west of Birmingham was named the Pratt Vein, and Pratt City was later incorporated into the town of Birmingham. These furnaces were destroyed by Wilson's Raiders during the Civil War, but Daniel Pratt was determined to rebuild them. With the help of his son-in-law, Henry Debardeleben, he did just that, and by 1873, they were back in operation. The name was changed to the Eureka Mining Company, and the towns of Birmingham and Bessemer began to thrive. Daniel Pratt is credited with being one of the driving forces behind the development of that entire area of the state.

In 1847, the University of Alabama awarded him the degree of Master of Mechanical and Useful Arts, the only one of it's kind the University has ever given. Pratt also served as a distinguished member of the Alabama House of Representatives throughout the duration of the Civil War.

However, it was Daniel Pratt's philanthropic deeds which set him apart from other industrialists of his time. Pratt built schools and churches for workers in his textile mill with his own money. His boundless paternalism towards his workers led him to teach in Prattville's Sunday Schools. It was his sincere desire to better both the town of Prattville as well as the entire South through his relentless efforts to preach the industrial gospel. He wrote numerous letters and articles professing his industrialist beliefs, which were published in southern newspapers and periodicals across the area.