

Start for more than 40,000 children and their families and provide 316,000 fewer Pell Grants to low-income students by 2005.

If enacted, these cuts would have serious consequences on the future of our schools and our children. Although our children have no legislative voice, they represent our nation's future and deserve our investment in their education today. As it stands, H.R. 4577 would cut funding for reading tours, teacher quality initiatives, bilingual instruction, class size reduction, school modernization, violence prevention initiatives, afterschool services and many other vital programs.

Specifically, the House Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill would cut \$1 billion in targeted investments to improve teacher quality and recruit new teachers. Further, it would completely repeal last year's bipartisan commitment to hire 100,000 new teachers to reduce class size in the early grades. H.R. 4577 also would ignore our disadvantaged children by eliminating Head Start assistance to 53,000 children, cutting bilingual instruction to 143,000 students, ending college preparation assistance for 644,000 low-income middle and high school students and denying school violence prevention aid to 40 urban, suburban and rural communities.

If enacted, H.R. 4577 would be a grave disservice to our children and the future of our nation. For these reasons and more, I oppose the unsatisfactory education funding levels in this appropriations bill.

Unfortunately, underfunded education initiatives is not the only problem with this bill. Particularly offensive is the language in the bill that would prohibit the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) from using funds to advance its ergonomics standard. Each year, our nation's workers experience almost two million work-related musculoskeletal disorders from overexertion or repetitive motion injuries due to unsatisfactory working conditions. A third of these injuries result in lost workdays and decreased worker productivity.

As a result of limiting funding to implement the ergonomics standard for the past five years, America's workers have lost approximately \$45 million in workers compensation and other related costs while failing to prevent 1.5 million disabling injuries. It is time for Congress to provide relief to the hundreds of thousands of workers who continue to suffer these painful injuries by allowing OSHA to move forward with its safety standard for work-related ergonomic hazards.

H.R. 4577 also fails to provide the requested adequate levels of funding to further workforce development by eliminating employment services assistance for over 400,000 dislocated workers. In addition, this bill cuts millions of dollars of requested funding levels for programs specifically designed to improve working conditions while providing the means to protect employment insurance, wages and pensions. As corporations continue to maximize their profits through mergers, the need for Congress to look after the health, safety and welfare of working families is now more pressing than ever.

Finally, this legislation lacks appropriate funding levels for health care and senior citizen programs. Even as my Republican colleagues bemoan the state of health care, they refuse to fund the necessary programs to increase access and decrease costs. H.R. 5477 denies \$125 million requested by the Presi-

dent for over 250,000 Americans with long-term care needs. This bill eliminates \$36 million to ensure that 1.6 million elderly and disabled receive quality nursing care. Additionally, instead of working to ensure that retiring Americans receive their Social Security benefits in a timely manner, H.R. 5477 cuts Social Security Administrative expenses by \$156 million. The result of this cut will be increased waiting times for 26 million individuals and delayed claims for 100,000 individuals.

H.R. 5477 does not only neglect the elderly and the disabled, but it also targets children for critical health program cuts. Rather than meeting the President's request for funding for mental health treatment services, this bill cuts \$40 million from programs to care for 2,200 children with serious mental illnesses and blocks grants to 50 communities to reach individuals not currently receiving services within the mental health system. Finally, H.R. 5477 falls \$44 million short of the amount needed to adequately address substance abuse treatment for over 28,000 addicted individuals seeking treatment.

Clearly, I cannot support this bill as written. In its current form, this legislation is nothing less than an insult to the American people. It inadequately and irresponsibly allocates money to Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. However, should this bill return from the Senate with the appropriate funding levels, I will gladly support it. I sincerely hope we can work out the problems and pass a responsible bill that responds to the needs of our children, workers, and elderly citizens.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN JACOBS

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2000

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to John Jacobs. One of the most well known and respected political journalists in Northern California, Mr. Jacobs recently passed away after a lengthy battle with cancer. His friends and family will gather for a memorial service on Thursday, June 15. I ask all my colleagues to join with me today in saluting John Jacobs.

After attending Lowell High School in San Francisco, Mr. Jacobs graduated Phi Beta Kappa from UC Berkeley in 1972. He earned a master's degree in American history at the State University of New York, Stony Brook, in 1973 and a master's degree in Journalism at UC Berkeley in 1977.

John Jacobs was recognized as a Knight Professional Journalism Fellow at Stanford University in 1984-1985 and a visiting scholar at Berkeley's Institute of Governmental Studies. It was there that he researched most of his book, "A Rage for Justice," a biography of Phil Burton.

At the beginning of his distinguished literary career, Mr. Jacobs spent a year as a general assignment reporter on the national desk for the Washington Post. He later made his mark writing for his hometown newspaper, the San Francisco Examiner. He wrote for the Examiner for 15 years before joining the Sacramento Bee in 1993 as a political editor.

In his many years in journalism, John Jacobs worked tirelessly to generate public interest in politics. He helped to define politics in

Northern California while defending American democracy. Despite his criticism of ideological politics in this deeply cynical age, his belief in our system shone through. He challenged us to examine the political system from a different perspective. In doing so, he celebrated politics in a time when few others did.

John Jacobs maintained his perspective and generated his positive attitude through his love for his family. His wife (Carol Bydolf) and children (Max and Marguerite) contributed to his caring and generous personality. He refused to use his position to attack or belittle others. He will be remembered for his vigor, his optimism, and his hunger for knowledge in an arena that he truly adored.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to pay tribute to John Jacobs, a truly outstanding member of our community. Mr. Jacobs' columns have become a part of our lives in Sacramento and the Bay Area, and his presence in Northern California will be sincerely missed. I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in celebrating his accomplishments and extending our deepest condolences to his family.

HONORING MR. STAN PILCHER

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2000

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Mr. Stan Pilcher who is retiring after 35 years of service as an Extension Agent for Colorado State University. His years of dedication in the Washington County office have earned him numerous accolades from his colleagues.

In 1965 Mr. Pilcher graduated from the University of Arizona with a bachelor's degree in entomology and thereafter took his first position in Yuma, CO. The following year he pursued a master's degree from Colorado State University, and upon completion, began work in the Washington County Extension Office.

In northeastern Colorado he is recognized as the primary contact for developing control measures in order to prevent pest outbreaks. Specifically, Mr. Pilcher's essential work fighting against the Russian Wheat Aphid, along with developing Best Management practices for chemigation in the Colorado Clean Water Act, and experiments for environmentally safe biological controls are commendable to the agriculture community.

I wish Mr. Stan Pilcher a very happy retirement, and graciously thank him for his example of steadfast dedication to the agriculture community.

COMMENDING CARL H. LORBEER MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2000

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the students, teachers, parents, and support staff of Carl H. Lorbeer Middle School, the newest Blue Ribbon Award school in California's 41st Congressional District.

Carl H. Lorbeer Middle School, located in Diamond Bar, California, is part of the Pomona Unified School District. Home to 950

seventh and eighth-graders, its student body is representative of California's diverse culture. But despite the various backgrounds represented, each student is expected to contribute to a learning environment which demands high expectation. As a result, over 500 students make the honor roll each semester.

The teachers and staff of this school are committed to giving "whatever it takes" to meet the needs of their students. This goal frequently requires involving the parents and community in school activities.

This combination of high expectations for students, committed teachers and staff, and parental involvement has made Carl H. Lorbeer Middle School one of America's Blue Ribbon Schools.

TRIBUTE TO MARY L. CARROLL

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2000

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring a special person, Ms. Mary L. Carroll, on the occasion of her retirement from Bell Atlantic after 32½ years of loyal service.

Ms. Carroll began working for the Bell Telephone Company in New Jersey on December 9, 1967, as a telephone operator. In 1972, she was promoted to Service Assistant, a position she held until her retirement on September 17, 1999. Ms. Carroll became active in her union, the Communication Workers of America, where she held a number of key positions. She served as group leader for 9 years, secretary-treasurer for 6 years, and as president for three consecutive terms. She continues to hold that position for Local 1006. Ms. Carroll has earned an outstanding reputation for fairness, leadership, and concern for others.

Family has always been important to Ms. Carroll, who was the oldest of 12 children born to her parents John and Annie Mae of Henderson, NC. She takes pride in her own children, Raymond, Valencia, and Ray and her grandchildren Jovan, Andrea, Ray Sean, and Little Raymond. In addition, she treasures her extended family at Bell Atlantic and the Communications Workers of America.

On June 16, 2000, family and friends will gather in New Jersey for a retirement celebration in honor of Ms. Carroll. Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Ms. Carroll on a job well done and in wishing her all the best as she begins a new phase of her life.

THE BACA RANCH

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2000

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring to your attention the beautiful Baca Ranch which lies in my third congressional district of New Mexico. I have worked very closely with the entire New Mexico congressional delegation: Senator PETE V. DOMENICI, Senator JEFF BINGAMAN, HEATHER

WILSON, the gentlelady from the 1st District, and Representative JOE SKEEN of the 2nd District, to ensure that the Baca Ranch can become part of our citizens' patrimony. It is my hope that very soon this chamber will favorably consider and approve the acquisition of the Baca Ranch that all of us in the delegation have worked so intently for. I believe that we must preserve this natural treasure for the future generations in New Mexico and throughout our country.

New Mexico Magazine is the oldest state magazine in the United States. Every month this periodical publishes articles and items of interest that touch persons who are interested in or feel affection for the Land of Enchantment. The June 2000 issue contains a beautiful layout that includes a description and photographs of the Valles Caldera by Douglas Preston and photographer Christine Preston. The editors of New Mexico Magazine have granted me the honor of inserting the text of this article into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that everyone can share in the wonder that is the Baca Ranch.

[From The New Mexico Magazine, June 2000]

BUYING THE BACA

(By Douglas Preston)

N.M. 4, the main road through the Jemez Mountains, climbs through steep canyons and ponderosa forests for many miles. As it reaches the heart of the mountains, a spectacular vista breaks out: a high meadow of incredible vastness, called the Valle Grande, ribboned with streams and ringed by 11,000-foot peaks. Those who stop to admire the view can't help but notice the barbed wire fence and "No Trespassing" signs that indicate this enticing valley and the mountains beyond lie on private property.

This is the Baca Location No. 1, a 100,000-acre ranch embedded within the Santa Fe National Forest. For more than half a century the federal government has tried to acquire this extraordinary piece of land. Last fall the Forest Service and the family that owns the property, the Dunigans, reached a tentative agreement to transfer the property to the American people for \$101 million. All that remains is for Congress to provide the funds. If the deal goes through it will be one of the largest and most important land acquisitions in the American West in decades.

The Baca Location No. 1—also known as the Baca Land and Cattle Company—encompasses one of the legendary geological landscapes in America, known as the Valles Caldera. The Valle Grande and the mountains and valleys beyond are the remnants of a gigantic crater, called a caldera, formed by an eruption more than a million years ago. Much of what we know about volcanic caldera formation comes from decades of exploration of the Valles Caldera. It is one of the world's most intensively studied geological landscapes.

An observer standing on the site of Santa Fe 1.2 million years ago, looking westward, would have witnessed the birth of the Valles Caldera in a cataclysm of breathtaking violence. Before the eruption, our observer would have seen a grouping of interlocking volcanic peaks not unlike the Jemez Mountains today, shaped by earlier volcanic activity. (Polvadera and Chicoma Peaks in the Jemez today are remnants of these earlier volcanoes.) Contrary to popular belief, there was never a mountain anywhere near as high as Mt. Everest at the site. The highest peaks in this earlier range were probably about 12,000 feet—the same as the Jemez today.

The big blowup started out small—some faint earth tremors, the distant sound of

thunder and a cauliflower of ash rising into the azure sky. Because the prevailing winds were blowing out of the southeast carrying the ash toward Utah, our Santa Fe observer would have had an excellent view. Over the days and weeks, a nascent volcano gradually built up through fresh eruptions, each bigger than the last. And then the climax came.

One or more furious explosions hurtled clouds of ash 100,000 feet into the atmosphere, where they formed a gigantic mushroom cloud. The sounds of the explosions were so thunderous that they bounced off the upper atmosphere and echoed around the curve of the Earth, to be heard thousands of miles away. Like a firestorm, the eruption sucked air inward, generating gale-force winds of 75 to 100 miles an hour. The cloud created its own weather system. As it rose in the sky, lightning ripped through it, and it began dropping great columns of rain and sooty hail.

As the magma emptied out from below the Earth's surface, the underground roof of the magma chamber began to collapse. The volcano slumped in, cracking in concentric circles and triggering earthquakes. A gigantic depression formed. The pumice and ash, instead of being shot upward out of a single pipe, now began squirting out of every crack and crevice in the roof of the magma chamber. The eruption became horizontal instead of vertical. Huge avalanches of ash, glowing orange at more than a thousand degrees, raced down the mountainsides at speeds greater than 150 miles an hour, flattening thousands of trees in their path. (The cylindrical holes left by these trees would be found much later by geologists.)

When these superheated avalanches hit the Rio Grande, they vaporized the river with a fantastic roar. The ash probably dammed the river, causing it to back up into a lake. When the water finally burst through, devastating flash floods swept downstream. The spreading clouds of ash created darkness so profound that at midday you could not see the hand in front of your face. When the dust finally settled, our observer in Santa Fe would have seen the outline of the Jemez Mountains much as they appear today, minus Redondo Peak. That mountain eerily rose up later, a blister in the earth pushed up by rising magma that never broke out to make a new volcano. The collapse of the magma chamber left a giant crater, or caldera, which soon filled with water to become a crater lake. Over the years, there were flurries of smaller eruptions, and gradually the lake bottom filled with sediments and lava flows to make a gentle floor. The lake eventually broke out and drained. Grass covered the fertile bottomlands, creating the Valle Grande and other vast grass valleys on the ranch, such as the Valle San Antonio and the Valle Toledo. Although the last eruption took place 60,000 years ago, the area remains volcanically active. Hot springs and sulfur vents scattered across the Baca attest to the presence of magma not far from the surface, seismic data indicates a large body of magma sits about 6 to 10 miles down. The Jemez will very likely erupt again.

The Valles Caldera, contrary to popular myth, is not the largest caldera in the world, or even in New Mexico. There is a larger caldera in the Mogollon Mountains, dating back 25 million years, and an even larger one in the San Juan Mountains. The Jemez eruption, for all its power, was only fair to middling in size. Geologists estimate the eruption spewed out some 300 cubic kilometers of pumice ash. This was big compared to Mount St. Helens (half a cubic kilometer) and Krakatoa (10 cubic kilometers), but smaller than the Mogollon eruption (1,000 cubic kilometers) or the San Juan (5,000 cubic kilometers.) Among geologists, however, the