

lives of adults and young people in the San Gabriel Valley. Mrs. Figueroa came to Baldwin Park Unified School District Adult and Community Education (BPACE) program as an Administrative Assistant. Today, she is retiring as the Assistant Director of Adult and Community Education and is responsible for administration of the BPACE program.

Mrs. Figueroa lives in San Gabriel with her husband Jim and has three children and three stepchildren. Her greatest joy is her grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Adriana Figueroa has had a remarkable career, one in which her enthusiasm and dedication to public education has made a difference in countless lives. Our community is extremely proud of her accomplishments. Let us send our sincerest appreciation for her fine work and recognize her for contributing to public education.

I commend her for her achievements and hope she enjoys her retirement.

#### TRIBUTE TO ELEANOR KIELISZEK

##### HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 20, 2000*

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a dear friend and a truly noteworthy and admirable community leader from the Township of Teaneck in my District. A few short weeks ago, Eleanor Kieliszek retired from her seat on the Township Council, thus ending an impressive political career which began in 1965.

Beginning with her appointment as the first female member of the Township's Planning Board in 1965, Eleanor Kieliszek has been a tireless crusader for the residents of Teaneck. In 1970, Eleanor Kieliszek entered a 17-way race for Township Council as the only woman candidate. She won, Mr. Speaker, due in large part to her tireless energy evidenced by her constant door-to-door campaigning. Twice, from 1974–1978 and 1990–1992, the voters elected her mayor as an expression of their confidence.

A student of politics, Eleanor Kieliszek is aware that compromise and hard work are integral and historic parts of the American political system. By working with her fellow Council members, Eleanor Kieliszek was able to help preside of a period of unbridled economic development in Teaneck while ensuring that a great deal of the municipality's open spaces would remain in that state for perpetuity. The 350 acre Overpeck Park, enjoyed by so many in their leisure time, is a fine testament to this legacy. Mr. Speaker, Eleanor Kieliszek was also able to bring Teaneck together in the face of great racial tension in 1990. Many credit the neighborhood meetings which she helped initiate in a time of great concern with fostering dialogue and diversity in the community.

Mr. Speaker, a representative democracy such as ours only thrives when those with strong wills and good hearts take time from their personal lives to give time to others around them. As the Township of Teaneck prepares to name a wonderfully large green area after Eleanor Kieliszek to honor her three decade's service to her home, I find it fitting for this House to rise and salute this outstanding local official. On the occasion of her

retirement from elected life, we thank Eleanor Kieliszek and send her our heartiest best wishes for the future.

#### HONORING BERNARD ALAIN PORTELLI

##### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 20, 2000*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Bernard Alain Portelli, who today, July 20, 2000, will become a naturalized citizen of the United States of America.

Mr. Portelli came to the United States from France in 1984. Prior to coming to the United States, Mr. Portelli established himself among European royalty and within the fashion and entertainment industry as an exemplary businessman and artist. His talent, his hard work and his dedication quickly earned him a similar reputation in Washington, D.C. Based in Georgetown, Mr. Portelli has been featured on numerous television programs around the country and his talents are frequently sought out by the fashion and film industries. Today he is the proprietor of the highly regarded and highly successful OKYO Salon.

For over seven years I've been blessed to call him my friend. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Bernard Portelli on this great occasion in his life and the life of our nation.

#### THE PLIGHT OF THE GREAT APES

##### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 20, 2000*

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, last month, scientists from 12 nations sounded the warning alarm that the world's great apes—the chimpanzee, the gorilla, the bonobo, and the orangutan—are hurtling toward extinction at an alarming rate.

These animals are humankind's closest living relatives in the animal kingdom, yet they face the very real possibility of disappearing from the wild within the near future due to habitat destruction and illegal hunting. While many species are currently facing imminent declines due to these anthropogenic pressures, the great apes are especially susceptible because of their slow reproduction and demanding habitat requirements. If action is not taken immediately, these animals will most likely cease to exist within our children's lifetime. We cannot stand by and let this tragedy come to pass.

The threats to the great apes stem largely from increased commercial logging that facilitates both habitat loss and a growing and largely unregulated commercial trade in bushmeat. These factors are further exacerbated by civil war in many areas that are home to great ape populations.

In Indonesia, it is estimated that less than 2 percent of the orangutan's original forest habitat remains. The most recent population estimates of these apes in Borneo and Sumatra, the only two remaining areas that support orangutans in the wild, are less than 25,000

individuals. This figure represents a decline of 30 to 50 percent in the last decade and 10 to 20 percent annually. At this rate, if nothing is done, the orangutan will be extinct within 50 years.

Although rates of forest loss are lower in most parts of Africa than in Indonesia, the irrevocable conversion of forested ape habitat to farmland and plantations poses a similar threat to populations of chimpanzees, gorillas, and bonobos. In fact, Africa is the third largest timber exporter in the world. Experts predict that in Zaire, Equatorial Guinea, and Cameroon, forests could disappear within 70 years if current trends continue. When this is considered along with the large habitat requirements of great apes and the need for protecting large enough populations to maintain long-term viability, the loss of tropical rainforest habitat poses a dire threat to global ape populations.

Another growing problem threatening ape populations, particularly in Africa, is the dramatic rise in bushmeat trade. Bushmeat, the term used to describe wildlife used for meat consumption, includes gorillas, chimpanzees, and a variety of other species. Once only used as a sustainable subsistence food source, the largely illegal commercial trade has skyrocketed in recent years with devastating impacts on ape populations. This dramatic rise has occurred for a number of reasons, but primarily because of increased hunting to feed local people who have been forced to rely on cash economies rather than traditional ways of life and the influx of commercial logging companies who use bushmeat to feed their employees.

In addition, as timber concessions continue to open up once remote forests with the construction of roads, logging trucks are hauling out hundreds, if not thousands, of pounds of bushmeat each week. Moreover, the increased prevalence of bushmeat has caused markets to move beyond local centers to urban areas and even international trade. According to the most recent reports, in the Congo Basin 4,500 gorillas per year and 3,000 chimps per year are killed solely for the bushmeat market. Even in the absence of habitat loss, the bushmeat trade in the Congo Basin is likely to lead to extinction of chimpanzees and gorillas there within the next century.

Perhaps most staggering are the results of a just-completed Harvard survey of great ape research sites. This survey found that great ape populations are known, or suspected, to be declining in 96% of protected areas. It is these sites where the prospect for ape survival is best. In these protected areas, great apes are increasingly threatened by hunting, logging, war, and increased human population pressure in surrounding communities.

We are only now beginning to understand and appreciate the complex role of great apes in maintaining the ecological health and biodiversity of tropical and subtropical forest habitats. Biologists fear that the loss of all great apes could irrevocably alter forest structure and the composition of species which could intensify other environmental threats caused by deforestation and agricultural development.

A broad range of actions is needed if there is to be any hope of saving great ape populations. Laws on logging and poaching must

be enforced and developed to stem the unregulated and uncontrolled destruction of forest habitat and flow of bushmeat into the commercial marketplace. Long term support for protected areas, national parks, and buffer zones must be secured to protect habitat and wildlife. And, finally, conservation education and intervention programs must be expanded and funded, to involve more local people and scientists in the protection of great ape populations.

The challenges facing the conservation of great apes is immense. As a first step in the effort to address this problem I have introduced H.R. 4320, the Great Ape Conservation Act. The Act is modeled after the highly successful African and Asian Elephant and Rhino Conservation Acts, and would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to assist in the conservation and protection of great apes by providing grants to local wildlife management authorities and other organizations and individuals involved in the conservation, management, protection, and restoration of great ape populations and their habitats. The Great Ape Conservation Act will put money on the ground quickly, to start to halt the destruction of these animals.

At the CITES meeting I attended in April, delegates and NGOs from many of the African nations expressed great concern over the growing demand for bushmeat and how this demand is contributing to the rapid decline of wild animal populations. Support for an effort to halt the flow of bushmeat is coming from not only the U.S., but also from the range states and many other countries who want to see this problem addressed. Clearly, the time for action is now. Just as clear is the fact that mere urging on the part of the U.S. to save these species will not be enough, even with the support of other nations.

Whether its elephants or apes, rhinos or tigers, it's not enough to dictate to third world nations about the need to conserve their endangered biological diversity. We also must be willing to make the financial investment and provide them with the resources they will need to do the job. Only by incorporating the participation of the local residents will we be able to address the many social and economic factors preventing the long-term conservation and protection of great apes or any other species we think needs protection.

This was the goal of the African and Asian Elephant Conservation Acts as well as the Rhino, Tiger Conservation Act, and this is the goal of the Great Ape Protection Act. This bill will only be the first step, however, and we must quickly determine what more we can do.

It is critical that action be taken now, if we are to preserve the world's populations of great apes the chimpanzee, the gorilla, the bonobo, and the orangutan—for us and future generations.

The cost of delaying is too large to accept.

#### TRIBUTE TO GUS VELASCO

#### HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 20, 2000*

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, today I praise Mr. Gustavo "Gus" Velasco, a distinguished public servant in my 34th Congress-

sional District in California. He is retiring as Assistant City Manager for Community Services of Santa Fe Springs, California after an illustrious career of 39 years of service.

Gus Velasco's steadfast commitment to public service has made him a recognized leader and admirable member of the community. He is the recipient of numerous awards and commendations including the Whittier Area Schools Administrators Association Award.

Since receiving a degree from the California State University of Los Angeles, Gus Velasco has served and supported the community of Santa Fe Springs in many different capacities, including teaching at area schools, serving as President of the Santa Fe Springs Lions Club, and holding memberships on both the Salvation Army Transitional Living Center Advisory Council and the Santa Fe High School Educational Foundation. Also, Gus has been Director of Social Services at the Santa Fe Neighborhood Center where he worked for eleven years.

Gus Velasco's career with the City of Santa Fe Springs began in 1961 as the Director of Recreation. His outstanding service was recognized as he rose through the administrative ranks to take the helm as Assistant City Manager in which he has excelled for the past ten years. Gus' vision, tenacity, skill, and managerial excellence has fostered pride in the rich history and cultural heritage of the Santa Fe Springs community.

I have known Gus Velasco many years, since my own service as a City Council member and Mayor of the neighboring city of Norwalk, California which borders Santa Fe Springs to the south. I have greatly admired Gus Velasco's professionalism and unsurpassed level of personal commitment to the City of Santa Fe Springs, neighboring cities in the Los Angeles County, the State of California, and to the profession of public service. Through selfless commitment and a relentless pursuit toward the betterment of his community, Gus has nurtured a strong sense of civic pride among the residents of Santa Fe Springs.

The citizens of Santa Fe Springs have greatly benefited from the outstanding work of Assistant City Manager Gus Velasco, and will undoubtedly benefit from his future endeavors on their behalf. To Gus, his wife of 40 years, Annie, his daughter, Renee, his three sons, Paul, Gus, and Jaime, and to his eight grandchildren, I extend our heartfelt thanks and appreciation for his exemplary service, and further extend best wishes for every continued happiness, great health, and success in the years ahead. It gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to a superb public servant and fine American citizen, Gus Velasco, on the floor of the House of Representatives in Washington. Thanks for everything, Gus.

#### THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

#### HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 20, 2000*

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, six years ago, a building and a community's heart were both ripped apart by the blast of the same terrorist bomb. The building was the AMIA Jewish

community center in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The 86 deaths, the scores of wounded, and the destruction of the center of Jewish culture in the Argentinean capital, were a terrible tragedy.

Yet, this act of terrorist violence did more. The bomb went on to strip the Jews of that country of their equilibrium, their confidence, and their sense of self. For years, the investigation of this crime dragged on with no apparent outcome. For years the Argentine authorities have dragged their feet and have exhibited incompetence in following up obvious leads that linked the Lebanese Hezbollah organization with homegrown Argentinean terrorists.

Yet, there is some good news to report. Years of constant pressure by Jewish organizations, Members of Congress, and other prominent leaders have finally forced the Argentine government to move. President Fernando de la Rúa has committed its government to pursue vigorously the investigation of this terrorist outrage, regardless of where the inquiry might lead.

From this time and place, we should make our intentions crystal clear. We shall not waver in our determination to see the responsible parties for this terrorist outrage brought to real and meaningful justice.

We shall not shrink from the task of working to ensure that everyone implicated in this crime—Hezbollah terrorists, members of the Argentine security forces, or any others—will pay the price for their dastardly deed.

We shall not wither away. We shall not tire of the cause. We will persevere because it is the right thing to do. We will see justice done!

#### A TRIBUTE TO DAVID GILMORE, DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOUSING AUTHORITY

#### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 20, 2000*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's capital is a much better place in which to live because of the many contributions made by David Gilmore. Since he has become the Director of the District of Columbia Housing Authority, we have a better understanding of those qualities that make up a dedicated public servant.

Only a few years ago, our capital city was referred to as a "broken city." Its poor housing was seen as a primary reflection of that reality. The local authority was burdened with dilapidated public housing projects, residents wary of any intervention and federal investigations that threatened severe funding cuts or total elimination of the department. Enter Judge Steffen Graae who appointed David Gilmore as a receiver of the local authority. Almost overnight, things began to change. With an intense commitment to the residents being served, he rebuilt much of the District's public housing.

During the years I was privileged to chair the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies, I found I could always rely upon David Gilmore for his practical analysis of the challenges we face trying to improve those services that need to