

AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR ILLINOIS/MICHIGAN CANAL COMMISSION

SPEECH OF

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 3926, bipartisan legislation I introduced with Representatives LIPINSKI, BIGGERT, and GUTIERREZ. H.R. 3926 will increase the authorization cap of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor was the first park of its kind, established by Congress in 1984. Created for the historical and cultural importance of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, it was a "partnership park" which involved local decision making and input combined with federal designation and support. The corridor is special for many reasons; it includes valuable natural resources, state and local parks, transportation networks, cities and towns, rural and industrial uses, wildlife preserves and nature activities such as hiking, fishing, canoeing and camping. The heritage corridor has been critical to preserving historic sites that played a critical role in the history of Illinois and the nation.

The I&M Canal was the first of the man-made waterways that established the corridor as a nationally significant transportation network. Much of the canal still exists along with the towns and cities and farms surrounding it. In fact, the canal encompasses five counties stretching from Chicago to LaSalle-Peru.

Among the first visionaries of the Canal was Louis Joliet who conceptualized a system for bringing together the Great Lakes and the Mississippi as early as 1673. Plans and funding were developed in 1827 and the route of the canal was settled upon. Twenty-one years later, the canal was opened for traffic for the first time—but this was only a beginning. The canal would grow substantially over the coming decades as it was influenced by enormous economic growth. In turn, the canal spurred its own economic growth and became the economic center of the region. The 97-mile canal was dug by hand, largely from immigrant Irish labor out of rock and was a minimum of 6 feet deep and 60 feet wide.

The Canal helped to build Chicago and was the center of not only industrial growth but also agricultural growth. Mining industries grew along the canal and plants to process farm products were built. The canal also fostered the growth of the wallpaper and watch industry. Towns developed around the rapidly growing canal area and tolls on products shipped on the canal generated \$1 million for the state.

Shipping on the Canal peaked in 1882 then began a gradual decline due to rail and other forms of traffic. The I&M Canal closed in 1933 after the development of the Illinois Waterway, but in that same year the Civilian Conservation Corps began work that created many of the parks and trails that line the canal today. In 1974, the 60 mile section from Joliet to LaSalle was designated the Illinois & Michigan

Canal State Trail under the stewardship of the Illinois Department of Conservation.

Now as the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, the canal continues to provide unparalleled cultural and recreational opportunities for residents and visitors. A partnership exists between The Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission, the Canal Corridor Association, the Heritage Corridor Convention and Visitors Bureau and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources which ensures the continuing development of the canal and its resources.

The I&M Canal needs to be able to access additional funds for many worthwhile projects including heritage tourism projects, heritage education, and preservation and conservation. An increase in the authorization cap will allow the possibility of increased funding, providing the development and improvement of parks and museums across the canal. Teachers will be able to be trained and student resources will be developed and enhanced. Vital historic resources such as the I&M Canal, architecture, landscapes and Native American archaeological sites will be preserved and revitalized.

Mr. Speaker, 16 heritage corridors have been created since the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor, and all but three have received \$1,000,000 authorization caps. It is time to bring the Illinois and Michigan Canal in line with these other heritage areas and provide it the opportunity for additional funding. I thank Chairmen YOUNG and HANSEN for allowing this bill to come to the floor today and I thank all cosponsors of this legislation and urge its passage.

LAKE BARCROFT: PAYING TRIBUTE TO A COMMUNITY CELEBRATING 50 YEARS

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay honor to the community of Lake Barcroft, in Falls Church, Virginia, which will be celebrating its 50th anniversary this coming Wednesday, October 18, 2000. Driving or walking through the community, the natural beauty of Lake Barcroft may be taken for granted. It is easy to overlook the obvious and never think to question why or how the present evolved. Trees and bushes planted 35 years ago turned mud flats into gardens. Street signs unique to Lake Barcroft grace the landscape. Curbs and gutters prevent flooding and erosion, and the lake itself is a glittering gem.

The Barcroft community was named in memory of Dr. John Barcroft, who built both a home and a mill on a tract of land that came to be known as Barcroft Hill. The surrounding land, known as Munson Hill Farm, was a large tract of land between what is now Bailey's Crossroads and Seven Corners. During the Civil War, both Munson Hill Farm and Bailey's Crossroads were scenes of military action. Dr. Barcroft's home and mill were overrun by the retreating Union Army after the Battle of Bull Run. Bailey's Crossroads became a Union encampment while the Confederates occupied

positions in both Annandale and Fairfax County. Later, the Federals constructed Fort Buffalo at the present site of Seven Corners. Fort Buffalo became one of the ring of forts protecting the District of Columbia during the war.

Almost 90 years later, on February 23, 1954, the residents of Lake Barcroft officially launched the Lake Barcroft Community Association (LABARCA). The residents had come together informally over the prior 18 months to build a new life in a new community and, most importantly, to save the lake. Like most Washingtonians, they came from other places. This created a common bond and a reliance on each other. Their varied backgrounds and individual talents resolved numerous problems from water sedimentation to litigation. Much was accomplished by the few people who first formed the community association.

In the summer of 1952, almost two years after the start of development, 15 families had completed homes in Lake Barcroft. Of these, eleven families present at the first meeting of the homeowners association formed the Executive Committee. The Committee took a strong stand against mass, speculative housing development in the area. Other civic actions provided voter information concerning registration and local elections. The association coordinated mail delivery to roadside mailboxes with the U.S. Post Office. Unique, wooden road signs were designed and installed. Landscaping and a sign with lighting enhanced "Entrance One." Beautification and the installation of storm drains at the beach commenced.

Lake Barcroft achieved up-scale status at the beginning of the sixties. Over just a few years, the number of families living at Lake Barcroft increased substantially: from 368 in 1956, to 650 in 1958, 783 in 1960. By mid-1960, Lake Barcroft Community Association membership reached a record high; of the 783 families in Lake Barcroft, 78 percent were members.

The first competitive race for president in LABARCA history took place in late 1959. The election featured two candidates, each highly qualified and dedicated to the community. Ralph Spencer, an official at the Department of Agriculture, had been asked to run in recognition of his work as Chairman of the Planning Committee. Ralph promoted the community center despite pessimistic arguments against a "dance hall" on the lake.

A faction in favor of dredging the lake convinced Stuart Finley to enter the election based on his knowledge of sediment and erosion; he had produced a fifty-part television series, *Our Beautiful Potomac*. Funding for slit removal had been approved by Fairfax County, so association pressure mounted to resolve a festering sore, the gradual decay of the lake. Stuart won the low-key and friendly election. Ralph Spencer pitched right in and volunteered to take on the task of procuring and maintaining street signs, a responsibility he has held to this day.

Mr. Speaker, today Lake Barcroft is a thriving community of approximately 1,025 homes. The families of Lake Barcroft have formed a tight-knit community featuring annual civic affairs meetings, beach parties, Easter egg hunts, annual Labor Day games, and golf outings. I am proud to represent this tremendous group of citizens, and I am honored today to recognize their rich and storied history.

IN HONOR OF KENNETH DEACON
JONES

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, today I celebrate and honor the life of Mr. Kenneth "Deacon" Jones of Smithfield, NC. Mr. Jones is a talented business leader, a respected community figure, and a dedicated family man. As a member of the Johnston County Board of Education, Mr. Jones is known for placing a strong emphasis on the value of education and for his extensive service and leadership in the community. Through his commitment to goodness and generosity, Mr. Jones is truly a driving force for excellence in education in the Johnston County School System.

Bobby Kenneth Jones was born to the late Reverend Clyde W. Jones and Mrs. Mary Brooks Jones. He graduated from Princeton High School in 1958, after having played on the baseball and basketball teams, including the basketball team that achieved a 32-1 record and was runner up in the Eastern North Carolina Championship in 1958. It was during his high school years that "Deacon" became his nickname. The other kids, in fun, called him "Deacon" because his father was a minister. The name has remained with him to this day.

Mr. Jones married Faye Woodall in 1961, and today they are the proud parents of three children and three grandchildren. In 1970, Mr. Jones ventured out into the business world and became co-owner of D&D Motor Company, selling used cars. Only 3 years later, he established Princeton Auto Sales, and today he owns several dealerships, employing more than 150 people. A fair and compassionate employer, his favorite slogan for business, as well as for life is, "Treat people the way you want to be treated."

Mr. Jones' generosity and fairness may also be seen through his unfaltering dedication to service and leadership throughout the community. He has served as a member on countless boards, including the Board of Directors at Lee and Mount Olive Colleges, the North Carolina Economic Development Board, and the Johnston County Board of Education. He is a member and past president of the Princeton Lions Club, the Princeton PTO, and the Princeton Boosters Club. He has financially sponsored many school projects, including the Academic Super Bowl, the Battle of the Books, the Special Olympics, and more. His Alma Mater, Princeton High, has greatly benefited from his support of the Future Farmers of America, the Band and Chorus, athletic groups, and other school organizations.

Mr. Kenneth "Deacon" Jones has served as a role model and an inspiration for all those around him. He has exemplified the principles of service and generosity through his numerous contributions and strong commitment to the community. Deacon Jones embodies the North Carolina values my constituents hold dear, and I want to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives the outstanding contributions of this fine American.

DEDICATION OF NEW SANCTUARY
FOR THE POTTER'S HOUSE

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Bishop and Mrs. Thomas D. Jakes, Sr., and the 26,000 registered members of the Potter's House in Dallas. Already one of the largest churches in the United States, the parishioners are preparing to officially dedicate their new sanctuary on October 22, 2000. More than 8,000 church leaders and pastors from all over the world are expected to attend this momentous event.

The Potter's House is now officially Texas' largest church and has over 48 separate programs focused on service to the community and the congregation. With outreach efforts all over the globe, the church is an incubator for ideas and activities that have changed countless lives for the better. I am proud of the significant impact the church and its multi-cultural membership continue to make in Dallas-Fort Worth and around the world.

Bishop T.D. Jakes and his wife Serita Ann lead the Potter's House. Bishop Jakes was named as "one of the five most often mentioned successors to Rev. Billy Graham's position as national evangelist" by The New York Times and was declared by The Economist to have the "potential impact of a Martin Luther King." With a studied message, an acute business acumen, and tireless devotion, he has helped focus his followers on personal responsibility and community cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of this milestone for the Potter's House, I am proud to recognize this congregation as a national testament to the power of empowerment.

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
COMMERCIALIZATION ACT**

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 209, the Technology Transfer Commercialization Act conference report. This report is the product of over 2 years of hard work on the part of the Committee on Science, the Senate Commerce Committee, the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the Administration.

Developing a version of the legislation that is acceptable to all these parties has been no small feat in the realm of patent policy, and I want to thank Chairman SENSENBRENNER, Ranking Democratic Member GEORGE BROWN, Subcommittee Chairwoman MORELLA, and Subcommittee Ranking Democrat BARCIA for their hard work.

H.R. 209 is the result of the first comprehensive review of federal patent policy in 15 years. The 1980 Bayh-Dole Act, which it amends, has made a major difference in the commercialization of federal inventions. Before Bayh-Dole passed, it was relatively rare for inventions resulting from federal research to

reach their market potential. As many as 20,000 federal inventions were patented but not licensed. Only two or three inventions at that point had achieved royalties as high as \$1,000,000, and the total royalty stream for the entire Federal Government at that time was less than the royalties received by a midsized research university today.

Bayh-Dole has opened major opportunities to research universities like the University of Colorado. It has been a major contributor to the outreach activities of contractor-operated laboratories like the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. It has led to benefits for federally employed inventors and their laboratories at the Department of Commerce and throughout the government.

Over the nearly 20 years since enactment of the Bayh-Dole Act, we've learned of the need for some improvements. The bill before us takes advantage of the lessons learned and is intended to make the law more user-friendly. It also updates the act to reflect the new ways that industry now gets and shares information.

I am also pleased that the bill includes an amendment promoted by some of my Democratic colleagues on the Science Committee that requires each DOE laboratory to have an ombudsman and to report quarterly on its operations to DOE. This provision addresses problems that citizens around the country have experienced in getting their issues with DOE weapons laboratories addressed in a timely fashion. Small businesses now will have a place to turn within the laboratories to have their concerns addressed, and there will be quarterly reporting of the progress being made by the ombudsmen to all of the pertinent officials within the Department of Energy.

I urge passage of the bill.

RANGEMASTER JOSEPH BOYD

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Ms. SANCHEZ. Ms. Speaker, today I have the opportunity to remember and pay tribute to a great man from my community. Joseph Samuel Boyd, the Santa Ana Police Department's Rangemaster, played an integral role in helping to make the streets of Santa Ana safer for all its citizens.

Rangemaster Boyd was dedicated to a life of public service. After serving 24 years in the Marine Corps, including time in Vietnam, and rising in rank from boot recruit to the Officer rank of "Major", Rangemaster Boyd entered a life of law enforcement. After his retirement from the Marine Corps, Rangemaster Boyd became the firearms instructor for the Orange County Sheriff's Department until he was hired by the Santa Ana Police Department in 1993.

During his tenure with the Santa Ana Police Department, Rangemaster Boyd developed a comprehensive training curriculum in firearm proficiency and safety for the Department's 400 officers. The system he developed, "Advanced Firearms Simulator Training" is a state-of-the-art system which simulates real life situations police officers encounter daily. It puts them in real-life situations and requires them to rapidly evaluate and assess a "shoot/don't shoot" scenario. This is now a widely-used training method at law enforcement agencies throughout the country.