

dedicated her life to educating children. Mrs. Melissa Trezise has been a true pioneer in education. To preserve the history of education in rural Colorado in the early twentieth century, she has written her memoirs about what it was to be a teacher in rural Colorado in the 1930's.

Melissa knew from the time she was in elementary school she wanted to be a teacher. She wanted to help children learn how to read and write, but more importantly, she wanted to teach them about science, history and even art. Melissa taught math, science, geography, U.S. history, health, Colorado history, and agriculture. Students always looked forward to Friday's, not only because of the weekend, but also for their art classes.

Melissa's first school, Catamount School, was located centrally in the region. This meant that everyone has to travel to the school. There was no well near the school, so pupils and teacher had to bring their own water. Melissa recalls that this was not always convenient and they all tried not to get too dirty.

Recess is usually a student's favorite part of the school day. In this case, the teacher enjoyed recess just as much as the student. Melissa was the pitcher during the baseball games and she loved to jump rope with the students. Many people said they couldn't tell the difference between teacher and student when they were on the playground.

Melissa moved to different schools and taught a great many children, but she will always remain a favorite in the eyes of many former students. Melissa's career encompassed everything from one-room schoolhouses to the current Eagle Valley Elementary School.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I offer this tribute in honor of a legend in education, Melissa Trezise. She is a woman that deserves our highest respect and praise.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE TELEWORK TAX INCENTIVE ACT

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2000

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to provide a \$500 tax credit for telework. The purpose of my legislation is to provide an incentive to encourage more employers to consider telework for their employees. Telework should be a regular part of the 21st century workplace. The best part of telework is that it improves the quality of life for all.

Nearly 20 million Americans telework today, and according to experts, 40 percent of American jobs are compatible with telework. Telework reduces traffic congestion and air pollution. It reduces gas consumption and our dependency on foreign oil. Telework provides people with disabilities greater job opportunities. Telework helps fill our nation's labor market shortage. It is also a good way for retirees to pick up part-time work.

Companies save significantly when they have a strong telecommuting program. At one national telecommunications company, nearly 25 percent of its employees work from home at least 1 day per week. The company found positive results in the way of fewer days of

sick leave, better worker retention, and higher productivity.

According to a George Mason University (Fairfax, VA) study, for every 1 percent of the Washington metro region workforce that telecommutes, there is a 3-percent reduction in traffic delays. George Mason University has recently completed another study which suggests that on Friday mornings there is a 26- to 4-percent drop in traffic volume in the Washington metro region, a so-called "Friday effect."

This is promising news because it means that with just a 1- to 2-percent increase in the number of commuters who leave their cars parked and instead telework just 1 or 2 days per week, we could get to the so-called "Friday effect" all week long.

Last fall, I participated in Virginia Governor James Gilmore's telework task force. I want to take the opportunity to congratulate Governor Gilmore for his strong leadership and involvement in telework. The Governor's task force made a number of recommendations to increase and promote telework. One recommendation was to establish a tax credit toward the purchase and installation of electronic and computer equipment that allow an employee to telework. For example, the cost of a computer, fax machine, modem, phone, printer, software, copier, and other expenses necessary to enable telework could count toward a tax credit, provided the person worked at home a minimum number of days per year.

My legislation today would provide a \$500 tax credit "for expenses paid or incurred under a teleworking arrangement for furnishings and electronic information equipment which are used to enable an individual to telework." For example, the cost of a computer, fax machine, modem, software, etc., as well as home office furnishing would apply toward the credit. An employee must telework a minimum of 75 days per year to qualify for the tax credit. Both the employer and employee are eligible for the tax credit, but the tax credit goes to whomever absorbs the expense for setting up the at-home worksite.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have many groups joining in support of my legislation. Supporters include: the International Telework Association and Council, Northern Virginia Technology Council, Greater Washington Board of Trade, Covad Communications, National Town Builders Association, George Mason University, Litton Industries, Orbital Sciences Corporation, Consumer Electronic Association, Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce, Capnet, BTG Corporation, Electronic Industries Alliance, Telecommunications Industry Association, American Automobile Association Mid-Atlantic, Dimensions International Inc., Capunet, TManage, Science Applications International Corporation, AT&T, Virginia Economic Bridge, Computer Associates Incorporated, and Dyn Corp.

I have stated before that work is something you do, not someplace you go. Hopefully we can make telework as commonplace as the morning traffic report. There is nothing magical about strapping ourselves into a car and driving sometimes up to an hour and a half, arriving at a workplace and sitting before a computer. We can access the same information from a computer in our living rooms. Wouldn't it be great if we could replace the evening rush hour commute with time spent with the family, or coaching little league or other important quality of life matters?

Mr. Speaker, I hope our colleagues will consider signing on as a cosponsor of this proposal to promote telework and provide employees choices for the workplace.

TRIBUTE TO LOUIE MOORE II IN CELEBRATION OF BLACK HIS- TORY MONTH

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2000

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the history and heritage of African-Americans this month, I wish to take this opportunity today, February 18, 2000, to recognize a very special man who lives in my Congressional District of Minneapolis—Louis Moore II.

Louie Moore II—a respected historian, successful businessman, outstanding community leader, and a caring and kind citizen—has made countless contributions to his community, his state, and his country over the course of his 84 years.

Louie was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1916. He attended the now-closed Mechanic Arts High School in St. Paul—where he quickly established a reputation as a star athlete, playing on the tennis and football teams and running track.

After graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1938 and marrying Harriet Mayle a year later, Louie began his long and distinguished professional career. In 1939, Harriet and Louie moved to Washington, D.C. where Louie worked for the United States Department of Agriculture for several years. During the time the Moores lived in Washington, their only child, Louis III, was born.

In 1950, Louie moved his family back to St. Paul, where he served as a USDA grain inspector. In 1955 the family moved to Minneapolis. Louie started work as a marketing manager for General Mills Incorporated—one of the few people of color to work at the corporate level during that time—and later joined the marketing department of Minneapolis' International Multifoods Corporation. Louie has been widely recognized for his marketing skills and his business savvy, helping to launch several successful companies throughout the Minneapolis community.

Louie has also worked to educate others about the legacy of African-Americans in the state of Minnesota. He played a key role in compiling information for the publication of a book called *The Negro in Minnesota*. This book, published in 1961, detailed the accomplishments of African-Americans throughout the state's history.

After Louie's retirement from corporate life, he became actively involved with the Minnesota Historical Society. His interest was first sparked when he worked with the Society on plans for Minnesota's Statehood Centennial Celebration in the 1950's. He became a member of the Society's Executive Council in 1972, and today he serves as an Honorary Council Member of the Minnesota Historical Society Board.

Louie has been a member of several other community, civic, and social organizations throughout the Twin Cities. He has served on the Board of Directors at the Hallie Q. Brown Community Center and he was a board member of the Twin Cities Opportunity Industrialization Center. He has also served with the

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League; the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; the Twin Cities Rod and Gun Club; and the Forty Social Club. He is a respected member of the Omicron Boule of Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity which, over the years, has honored him for his many achievements and his leadership in the community.

Louie Moore is a former member of St. Philip's Episcopal Church in St. Paul, and a current member of the St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Minneapolis.

Mr. Speaker, when you ask any of Louis Moore's many friends for the words that best describe him, the answers flow freely: "kind," "well-loved," "involved," "respected." In fact, one of his friends from the Minnesota Historical Society says regarding Louie, "He is a wonderful person—delightful to talk to, with a warm personality. He has always been interested in 'bettering' situations and helping others."

I am proud to know Louis Moore II, and it is an honor to recognize him today in celebration of Black History Month. His son, Louis III, is a member of my Congressional staff, and through him I have learned many things about this fine man. In his lifetime, Louis Moore II has developed a simply amazing list of professional and personal accomplishments—many more than those which I have mentioned today.

Mr. Speaker, today I salute Louis Moore II—a pillar of our community. I offer him my best wishes for good health and happiness always.

HONORING BRITH SHALOM

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2000

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Congregation Brith Shalom, located in the 25th district of Houston, Texas, on the occasion of their 45th anniversary. The Brith Shalom family has been a pillar of the community, effectively addressing the spiritual needs of its members for four and a half decades.

Brith Shalom's humble beginnings trace back to a rented apartment house at 2203 Bellfontaine in February of 1955. The congregation eventually bought a building at 4610 Bellaire Boulevard where they involved the entire congregation in making it the beautiful synagogue it is today. Architectural highlights include stained-glass windows which tell the story of the 12 tribes of Israel and the inclusion of Jerusalem stone in the sanctuary.

Brith Shalom's endurance in addressing the needs of its community deserves respect and admiration. With special emphasis on family and children, the congregation strives to increase Jewish identification and commitment. Brith Shalom embraces the concept that healthy spiritual development is necessary for children to grow into happy, whole adults. The congregation's belief in reinforcing a strong Jewish background gives Brith Shalom's youths a strong foundation and a clear sense of community, scholarship and religious identity throughout their lives.

Throughout Brith Shalom's history, the congregation's rabbis have initiated Judaic studies

and social-action programs. Sisterhood and Men's Club participants have raised funds for the synagogue, the Jewish Theological Seminary, and scholarship programs. Synagogue youths take part in the United Synagogue Youth organization. Each president of Brith Shalom has been installed during a weekend complemented by a scholar, lecturer or educational program that stimulated new ideas on Jewish learning.

Mr. Speaker, Brith Shalom has much to celebrate on its 45th anniversary. The congregation has been a haven for its community. Since its beginnings through more than four decades of growth, Brith Shalom should be commended for its dedication to God and commitment to the needs of its congregation and surrounding community.

HONORING A TRUE AMERICAN HERO, FRED W. DYER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to tell you of a man that served our country with unselfish bravery. A combat pilot that did more than just fly planes, Fred Dyer was a man of tremendous service and dedication. Sadly Fred recently passed away.

Fred was valued by his fellow pilots as a man that would never turn his back or leave in the middle of the storm. He often times put his own life in danger to ensure that the lives of others were safe. In one of many accounts recorded in Tom Brokaw's book, "The Greatest Generation," a fellow pilot, George Wells, tells of how many bombing records were made by their unit, but one of the most notable was when he and Fred established the record for the highest number of bomber missions flown by a United States pilot in World War II. They flew 102 missions before returning home for rest.

In 1943, Fred received the distinguished Service Cross for action in Sicily where he refused to leave a plane that had caught on fire until everyone on board was safely out. All the crew members donned parachutes and jumped; Fred waited until they were all out then jumped himself. Unfortunately, he landed in the midst of a tank battle, but he was quickly rescued by British soldiers. Acts of bravery like these are why Fred was credited with medals such as the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Purple Heart, the Silver Star and the Air Medal with 15 clusters.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I offer this tribute to honor Fred Dyer. He put the lives of others before his own and displayed unparalleled loyalty and bravery. Fred will be missed by all those who knew him.

RETIREMENT OF CAPTAIN GARY L. MCGHEE

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2000

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Captain

Gary McGhee, who will be retiring in May, after a long and distinguished career with the Michigan State Police. Needless to say, as a former state trooper myself, I am proud of Michigan law enforcement, and Captain McGhee's service has given us additional reason to be proud. It is for this reason that on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, and the citizens of the State of Michigan, I commend Captain McGhee on his service, and wish him the best of luck and good health in his retirement.

Captain McGhee achieved a high level of success throughout his years with the State Police, culminating with his current position as Eighth District Commander, where he is in charge of thirteen State Police Posts and three two-officer concept offices, total delivery of State Police services to fifteen counties of the U.P.

Captain McGhee has always looked out for the citizens of Michigan by his service as a trooper, his guidance of his fellow officers, and his leadership and initiative. He began his service with his enlistment in recruit school in May of 1966, and his start as a trooper in Bridgeport and Lansing. Of course, not one to sit on the sidelines, a year later he received a Lifesaving Award when he jumped off the Zilwaukee Bridge to aid another officer, risking his own life to save that of another.

Captain McGhee has published both nationally and internationally, and been instrumental in bringing law enforcement communities to work together on timely issues. His innovative traffic safety initiative, "Let's Buckle (the) U.P.," drew together all law enforcement agencies for the first time in a united effort to promote safety on Michigan's streets. Most recently, in 1998 and 1999 he coordinated law enforcement between Michigan and Wisconsin by putting together the Wisconsin/Michigan Law Enforcement Summit where officials and government leaders from both states met to discuss issues common across the border.

Captain McGhee has done so much, so well, for so long, that I can only recall one occasion that his judgment may be called into question: letting me graduate from recruit school while he was Recruit School Commander! In all seriousness, I thank him for his help and advice that he gave me and other recruits that went on to serve in his tradition. As former Post-Commander in Reed City, Assistant District Commander in the Eight and Seventh Districts, and as the current Eighth District Commander, Captain McGhee has ensured that the men and women under his watch perform to their highest possible levels, to the best advantage of the citizens of the U.P. and Michigan.

Captain McGhee, you will be missed, but your accomplishments and guidance have left their mark, making law enforcement in the U.P. and Michigan something we can all be proud of! I also congratulate Suzanne McGhee on her retirement, and wish the best to the entire McGhee family.