

Sandy Hook as Cabo De Arenas (cape of sands) and the Navesink/Shrewsbury River as Rio de Santiago. It was on September 2, 1609, that Henry Hudson first saw the Highlands area. The name of this explorer continues to be a household name in the Borough as the regional high school serving the young people of the area is Henry Hudson Regional High School.

Throughout the Colonial and Revolutionary eras, many of the illustrious names still recalled throughout Monmouth County, New Jersey and the nation were associated with Highlands. Richard Hartshorne, for whom Hartshorne Woods County Park is named, settled in Highlands in 1678. In 1778, the British General Clinton retreated through Highlands after his defeat in the Battle of Monmouth, a major turning point in America's War for Independence. In 1782, Captain Joshua Huddy was hanged at Water Witch.

Phillip Freneau, known as the "poet of the Revolution," wrote a poem called "Navesink" focused on the Highlands hills. James Fennimore Cooper served in the Navy doing shore patrol of the Raritan Bay area during the years 1805–11, and in 1830 this great American writer would produce *The Water Witch*, whose setting is the Highlands hills. (Water Witch Avenue is to this day one of the borough's thoroughfares.) In 1872, the noted engraver Granville Perkins came to Highlands to sketch several scenes for the first edition of *Picturesque America*. In 1876, William Cullen Bryant published the Centennial Edition of *Picturesque America* in which Highlands was featured in the picture and text as the leading site. In 1875, Walt Whitman visited Highlands and wrote two poems, "Fancies at Navesink." In 1889, Harper's magazine writer F.E. Fryatt visited Highlands and wrote extensively of its beauty, sites and quaint way of life. That same year, the noted writer Gustav Kobbe visited Highlands and described town life, writing the first description of the clamming industry.

Perhaps the best known landmark of Highlands is the Twin Lights, which holds a commanding position overlooking Sandy Hook Bay and the gateway from the New Jersey/New York Harbor area to the Atlantic Ocean. The first single beacon lighthouse was built in 1765. It was in 1828 that the first Twin Lights were built. In 1841, the south tower of the Twin Lights received a Fresnel lens. In 1862, the present Twin Lights were constructed, and in 1889 the south tower was fitted with an electric arc light to produce 25,000 candle power output. In 1924, an incandescent lamp replaced the arc light, to produce 9,000,000 candle power output. The Twin Lights were deactivated and shut off in 1952, and in 1965 it was made a National Historic Site.

Highlands has been throughout its history a major transportation hub. In 1832, the steamboat *Saratoga* was the first to serve Highlands from New York City, ushering in the steamboat age which ran for 100 years. In 1865, the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad began its run between Long Branch and Spermaceti Cove steamboat dock, bringing New York City vacationers to the Jersey Shore. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, rail and trolley service helped bring people to Highlands and on to other transportation infrastructure. In 1872, the first Highlands-Sea Bright bridge was opened (although it was struck by a sloop and wrecked three years later.) The current drawbridge along Route 36, built in 1932 and

called the Million Dollar Bridge, has proven much more durable in our present-day transportation age.

Today, Highlands is still well known for its fishing industry and marinas. In 1947, the Highlands boat basin was renovated. Although the age of steam ships has passed into memory, Highlands today is the site of ferry service that continues to provide round trip transportation to New York for commuters and day-trippers.

Through the years, members of diverse religious denominations found a home in Highlands, as members of various denominations established meeting places, often in people's homes. Today, the Borough is the home to a number of houses of worship with deep roots in the community.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, the community developed a strong system of schools and other public services as the quality of life and sense of community continued to improve. Residential communities took shape and a strong commercial life was established. Highlands Borough was established in name in 1900. Twelve years later, the Water Witch section officially became part of the Borough. Also in 1912, the waterfront area bounded by Bay Avenue, Shrewsbury Avenue and Miller Street was filled in and streets were laid out for houses to be built. Throughout the 20th century, Highlands developed its fame and renown as home of some of the Jersey Shore's best seafood restaurants, as well as charming bed-and-breakfast establishments.

At the time of Highlands' founding in 1900, the United States Census listed a population of 848 persons. By the time of the 2000 Census is completed, it will indicate that the community has grown by a factor of six. The people of Highlands have played an important role in the history of our country, state and nation, involved at every stage of our history from the earliest days. In the last 100 years, The Borough has survived and rebounded from natural disasters, such as nor'easters and hurricanes, as well as fires and other disasters. It even enjoyed a brief period of notorious fame during Prohibition as a center for illicit trade on water and land for illegal whiskey.

On this great occasion, I want to express my best wishes to Mayor Richard W. O'Neil, Council Members John Bentham, Dolores Monohan Howard, Sherry Ruby and Robert M. Rauen, and all of the dedicated men and women who make the Borough services work day-in and day-out.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege and an honor for me to pay tribute to the Borough of Highlands, a beautiful community with an unsurpassed location, a place with a proud history, a bright future and many, many great people.

#### GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 23, 2000*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound pleasure that I speak today in honor of the 179th Anniversary that marks Greece's declaration of independence from the Ottoman Empire. Greece had remained under the Ottoman Empire for almost 400

years. Even though they were deprived of all of their civil rights during this time they continued to educate their children in their culture, their language, and their religion under the threat of death. On March 25, we celebrate this courage on the 179th Anniversary of freedom and independence in Greece.

I wish we had more to celebrate—to be able to celebrate on Greek Independence Day the return of the Elgin Marbles to their homeland. Taken from Greece in 1806, these ancient sculptures from the Acropolis of Athens have been on view in the British Museum. In this age of open communication, friendship, and a unified Europe, lets hope that these marbles will soon be returned to their home.

This year the Greek Independence Day parade will be honoring His Eminence Archbishop Demetrios, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church of America. I join with my Hellenic neighbors in honoring him on the auspicious occasion of the Greek Independence Day Parade.

I am very fortunate and privileged to represent the largest Hellenic community outside of Athens, one of the most vibrant communities of Hellenic Americans in this country. It is truly one of my greatest pleasures as a Member of Congress to be able to participate in the life of this community, and the wonderful and vital Hellenic American friends that I have come to know are one of its greatest rewards.

While commemorative resolutions are no longer allowed in the House, there is enormous support for Greek Independence Day among my colleagues. In 1993, inspired by the strong Hellenic American presence in my own congressional district, I co-founded, and now Co-Chair, the Congressional Caucus on Hellenic Issues. The Caucus is composed of seventy-two, bipartisan members who are committed to bringing the voices of Hellenic Americans to the floor of the U.S. Capitol. Since its beginning in 1993, the Congressional Caucus on Hellenic Issues has grown in both size and strength to foster and improve relations between the United States and Greece. The Hellenic Caucus serves to strengthen the voice of Hellenic Americans in promoting legislation, monitoring and arranging briefings on current events, and disseminating information to all Congressional Members on such important developments as the renewed talks between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, U.S. aid to Greece and Cyprus, and the continued conflict in the Aegean.

In the coming year, may we see peace in the Aegean, justice in Cyprus, peace in Northern Greece, and the restoration of human rights to the many cultures and people suffering throughout the world. As we celebrate the 179th anniversary of Greek Independence and the special bond of friendship between our two countries, I would like to leave you with a quote from Percy Shelley, "We are all Greeks! Our laws, our literature, our art, have their roots in Greece."

#### AIDS IMPACT ON LATIN AMERICANS AND HISPANICS

**HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 23, 2000*

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, it is important to note that AIDS is a global issue. What happens overseas always affects what happens in

the U.S. It is in America's national interest to ensure that we do all we can to assist all countries in addressing HIV/AIDS, not only because of the potential for a tremendous loss of life, but for economic, political and security reasons.

Globally, about 2.6 million people worldwide will die of AIDS this year, the most of any years since the epidemic began, according to a report by the United Nations AIDS program. About 16.3 million people have already died of AIDS since 1981. In addition, about 5.6 million new infections with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) will occur this year, raising the number of people currently living with the disease to about 33.6 million, with more than 23 million of those individuals being in sub-Saharan Africa. More than 1.3 million individuals living with HIV and AIDS are in Latin America and some 360,000 are in the Caribbean. It is estimated that some 920,000 individuals living with HIV and AIDS are in North America.

Some 300,000 Americans are infected with HIV and do not know it since they have never been tested for HIV infection. Sadly, my own city of San Antonio has experienced over 3,704 cases of people with AIDS; 53% of these people have died. This means that over 1,950 people in San Antonio have died from this disease. Of the reported cases of AIDS in San Antonio, 48% are in the Hispanic community, 39% are White and 11% are Black. The majority of San Antonio's population is of Hispanic origin and maintains close ties with Mexico and other countries in Central and South America. Many return to visit, to work and live, and then return to the United States. Many of my constituents are very interested in reuniting with their families, bring family members to the U.S. to visit or become U.S. citizens.

AIDS has affected Hispanics in San Antonio more than in most other communities around the country. One thing we can all do is to continue to educate our friends and relatives about AIDS, not only as to its causes but also on its impact on our local, national and global community. We can also push for increased funding for research and treatment of this deadly disease.

Our efforts targeting African Americans here in the United States, and our efforts to address AIDS in Africa and elsewhere are to be commended and expanded. We must do more for those most in need, and we must do more to prevent HIV from becoming a problem in those areas where it has not yet established itself. To do any less is to allow a disease that we can prevent. And we must begin now to look at how we address AIDS in Latin America so that we can prevent it from becoming the next epicenter of the epidemic. Public health practices have shown that it is much more effective to prevent an illness than to treat an illness. Clearly, what we do now in our efforts to address HIV will affect the quality of our lives tomorrow.

We must fight the complacency that is threatening our efforts to address HIV and AIDS in the U.S. and worldwide. Yes, new drug combination therapies have prolonged the lives of many Americans who have access to them, who can afford them, and who can tolerate them. Unfortunately, not all have access or can afford them. Imagine how difficult it will be for those in countries outside the U.S. whose average health care expenditures are less than a few hundred dollars a year to pay

for drugs which can cost up to \$14,000 a year in the United States.

Unfortunately, many of our leaders are still afraid to discuss HIV/AIDS in public. This silence is also evident in many Latin American countries where AIDS is just starting to take hold. This silence only leads to continued denial that AIDS is affecting Latinos, and it will only lead to additional infections and deaths. By not publicly discussing HIV/AIDS, we send a message to our community that AIDS is not an issue of concern to us or that it is taboo. The number of cases, new infections, and deaths in our community have shown that our silence has been deadly.

The Congressional Hispanic Caucus, of which I am a member, is proud of its role in securing additional funding and in providing leadership in this area. But we have a long way to go. We need the Hispanic community, especially our Hispanic leaders both here in the U.S. and in other countries, to expand their efforts. The Congressional Hispanic Caucus believes that health issues that disproportionately affect Latinos must be addressed openly and publicly. The Caucus understands the importance of public leadership in addressing HIV/AIDS as a means to educate the public of the impact that HIV/AIDS is having on the Latino community both here and internationally.

I offer these comments to honor those from the Hispanic and other communities who have lost their lives to this dreaded disease and to remind the House, the country and the world that AIDS is indeed threatening the lives of a wide variety of people.

#### HONORING TAESOO "TOM" KIM

#### HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 2000

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I proudly recognize a wonderful citizen and community member from my Congressional District in California. Taesoo "Tom" Kim will be recognized this weekend by the Sister City Association of Garden Grove.

This is a local grassroots, citizen-directed effort to promote international understanding and build bridges between communities. The association carries on a relationship with Garden Grove's sister city, Anyang, South Korea. In a city that is home to so many Korean Americans, the association is to be commended for its work.

Tom Kim has dedicated many, many years in service to our community.

He is currently a member of the Advisory Council for Democratic Unification of Korea. His leadership and volunteerism have included terms as President of the Korean Chamber of Commerce of Orange County and many years as the chair of the Korean Festival of Orange County. Mr. Kim can also be thanked for his work to found the first Korean Festival of Orange County.

He has served as the President of the Sister City Association, and his dedication to international understanding and the relation between our sister cities has always been clear. He proudly served as the liaison between Garden Grove and Anyang, Korea in order to form the sister city relationship we are so proud of today.

His service on the board of the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce and the city Parks and Recreation Commission tell us what we already know, that Tom is a true leader and a friend to Garden Grove.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Tom for all he's given, and I am proud to honor him in Congress today.

#### IN HONOR OF ROBERT MORVILLO

#### HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 2000

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Mr. Robert Morvillo, a distinguished lawyer from the city of New York. Tonight, Mr. Morvillo will receive the prestigious Norman S. Ostrow Award, from the New York Council of Defense Lawyers. The Norman S. Ostrow Award is a symbol of the New York Council of Defense Lawyers' aspirations, namely the defense of liberty and the preservation of individual rights. Past recipients include such notable attorneys as Arthur Liman and Charles Stillman. I am pleased that Mr. Morvillo will soon join these distinguished ranks.

A former president of the New York Council of Defense Lawyers, Mr. Morvillo graduated from Colgate University in 1960, and received his Juris Doctor from Columbia Law School in 1963. In 1964 he was admitted to the Bar in New York State and has appeared in federal courts across the country, as well as the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Morvillo has had an extensive and impressive career beginning in 1963 when he worked as a Law Clerk to William B. Herlands, U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of New York. From 1964–1968 Mr. Morvillo was an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. He then went on to become an associate at Reavis & McGrath, currently known as Fullbright & Jaworski. In 1970 Mr. Morvillo served for 1 year as the Chief Trial Assistant for the U.S. Attorney in Charge of Frauds Unit, and then served 2 years as Chief, Criminal Division, U.S. Attorney's Office, Southern District of New York. From 1973 up to the present, Mr. Morvillo has been a Principal of Morvillo, Abramowitz, Grand, Iason & Silberberg.

In addition to these achievements, Mr. Morvillo lectured at Columbia Law School from 1973 to 1985, and since 1982 he has been the columnist of "White Collar Crime" for the New York Journal. He is a member of both the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York State and American Bar Association. From 1992 to 1996 Mr. Morvillo sat on the Board of Trustees for the Columbia Law School Association and he sat on the Board of Trustees for the Federal Bar Council from 1989 to present. He has been a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers since 1990, and is currently the Chairman of the American College of Trial Lawyers, New York Downstate Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Robert G. Morvillo for his many years of dedication and hard work defending liberty and preserving individual rights.