

He served as the executive director of the Sierra Club in 1952, and later, founded two important environmental organizations, the Friends of the Earth and the John Muir Institute for Environmental Studies.

In addition, in 1982, he founded Earth Island Institute, an organization that promotes protection and conservation of wilderness around the world.

During his lifetime, he led hard fought fights to establish numerous national parks and seashores, including Point Reyes in northern California, the Northern Cascades, and the California Redwoods.

Among these accomplishments, in the 1960's, Mr. Brower's activism was instrumental in preventing the construction of two major dams in the Grand Canyon.

He was also successful in stopping plans to build dams at the Green River in Utah that would have seriously altered the landscape of the Dinosaur National Monument.

Furthermore, Mr. Brower played a crucial role in the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, which preserved millions of acres of public land so that its natural conditions will remain for future generations to enjoy.

Mr. Brower's strong conviction and foresight did not come without personal sacrifice.

He took many hard stances for environmental protection that he believed would benefit humanity, sometimes against his colleagues, and many times against governmental agencies. And these sacrifices make Mr. Brower truly heroic.

The death of Mr. Brower is a great loss to our nation. I, along with Mr. Brower's immediate family, friends, admirers and supporters, feel this monumental loss.

But as we mourn his death, we also remember the legacy of hope and inspiration David left behind for us as a true leader in conservation.

His passion for preserving our planet's remaining wilderness, our national parks, and seashores is a remarkable model of how one person can mobilize people's consciousness to change and to better our lives and our world.

I cannot fully express enough gratitude for the contributions David Brower has made to our society and to the viability of our planet, but I can say that he literally changed the world for the better.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my deepest condolences to the late Mr. Brower's wife Anne, his four children Kenneth, Robert, Barbara, and John, his grandchildren, his friends, and supporters throughout the world.

To Mr. Brower—May the Earth receive you with the love and compassion that you gave it, and may God Bless You.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. KINGSTON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ENJOYING SERVICE AS MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, because it is one of my last opportunities as a Member of this body to address my colleagues about whatever I might want to, and today I particularly want to say how much I have enjoyed my service as a messenger over the last 20 years. What a great honor and privilege it has been to have been a Member of this body.

I made many friends. I fought many battles on the floor of this House, and I would like to believe that my service will be left as very constructive. We had lots of things that happened in my tenure in serving the eighth district of Florida and prior to that, the fifth district; but we actually closed during that period of time nearly 40,000 cases for constituents in casework; nearly 400 high school interns came to Washington, D.C. to meet the Members of Congress, visit the House floor, attend congressional hearings and tour historic monuments, memorials, under my intern program; 422 high school students have received nominations during those years for my office to the Nation's military academies; 199 have received appointments; 15 senior interns participated in the Congressional Senior Intern Program to gain a first-hand look at how our government works and to provide valuable opinions on important issues; 8 High School pages have participated in the Congressional Page Program; 19 congressional art competitions have led to 19 works of high school art students hanging in the halls of this Congress.

I am proud of all of those. I am certainly proud of the staff work that has been done both personal staff and committee staff on my behalf and on the behalf of my constituents in the Nation over these years.

I can stand before you today and site legislative accomplishments and specifics; I am not going to do that. I look ahead more than I look back. I always have, and when one door closes another one opens. And I think that is what this Nation is about.

It is our young people that is what it is about. It is about the next generation, that is why we all serve in public life, that is why I served, that is what I am most proud of.

The contributions each of us make as we pass may be a small contribution now, but that can grow much greater later. And it is the duty, I think, of every American to participate in the electoral process and in the process of governance. Sometimes it may be in public office, sometimes it may be being no more than voting, but I hope that most young people who come forward in the near term will participate much more vigorously, getting involved in elections, being participants in their communities and community activities and in many other ways.

When they do so, I would like to believe that they will look at the next few years as pivotal years. We are the greatest free Nation in the history of the world. Our Founding Fathers gave

us a Constitution with its checks and balances that make us like no other Nation. We have opportunities for everyone. Equal opportunities, if you just take advantage of them.

We are not perfect. Nobody is, but when you look around the world, you will see what a great Nation we have and what a great government we have.

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In our institutions, I think that better government, not bigger government should rule the day; that when decisions can be made at the local level of government, that is where they should be made: the city level, the county level, the State level, the local school boards. Only as a last resort does Washington do it and only, of course, under certain constitutional circumstances.

I think that is the guiding principle that our Founding Fathers gave us, and it is one that I hope we all will cherish into the future. I believe that, in the nearer term, to make that more meaningful for all of us, there are several things that need to be done. I have to leave that to my colleagues in the next Congress since I will not be here for that.

One of those is, of course, principled in the idea of choice. I happen to believe that choices should be maximized for individuals. The government should be not making decisions for us, especially in Washington, where we can make them for ourselves. Whether that is in the realm of education, whether that is in the realm of Medicare or Social Security or whatever it is, the more choices that we can give to people to make them themselves rather than government making those decisions, rather than the government being our parent, if you will, the better off we will all be.

That is the same with local government. I believe that we should, as a Congress and as a Nation, at the Federal level delegate responsibility back to the States and the cities and the counties and let them make those decisions with the legislation we have here rather than making all the rules up either legislatively or administratively. I am for less regulation, less rules, more openness and more opportunity for locals to make those decisions and individuals to do it.

I think it is important in that same realm that we have tax simplification. We talk a lot about tax reform. I have since been here. I certainly do not believe we ought to have a tax on capital gains at all or double taxation on dividends or a tax on earned interest. I certainly do not think that we should have an estate or death tax or marriage penalty tax. It is important to reform those.

I think it is also important to have across-the-board tax cuts where ultimately everyone makes choices and decisions rather than targeted tax cuts where the government makes the choice only if one complies with this

rule or that rule. But in the long run, the important part of tax reform is to make it simpler.

I would love to see a day, and I envision one, where every American can fill out their taxes, whatever it may be, be it income tax or sales tax or whatever, on a single sheet of paper. That is something that I would like to see. But as important as all of that is, I also believe that we have to rebuild our defenses. I believe that they have been built down way too far.

The next big challenge for this Congress, despite its differences, and it will have them, will be how do we rebuild those defenses the right way, to rebuild morale that is at its lowest point in years and years.

I urge my colleagues to do so, and I wish them well in making those decisions for our Nation's future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, November 13, I was unavoidably detained in my district and missed rollcall vote numbers 595 and 596.

I would like the RECORD to reflect that, had I been present, I would have voted no on both rollcall vote 595 and 596.

WHO WILL BECOME THE NEXT PRESIDENT?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I know that some of my colleagues have had to rush back to their office. One or two of them will hopefully join me here if they are of like mind and join in this discussion of what is the issue that is gripping America today; and that is the issue of who will become the next President, but more important, whether we can continue to have confidence in the democratic institutions of this country.

Now, let me deal with some of the basics first. The election last Tuesday produced a very clear winner of the popular vote. These were the results that were reported. My colleagues can read the numbers here. But GORE received almost a quarter of a million votes more than Mr. Bush. Now, I say a quarter million, because I know that the vast majority of ballots that have yet to be counted even today are absentee ballots from the State of California.

Mr. Speaker, I am from California. It is my business to know how absentee ballots and particularly late absentee ballots are likely to come in. I am confident that when those California votes are tabulated, not only will Mr. GORE have a lead of over 200,000, but a lead of 250,000.

But that is the popular vote, and we are a Nation dedicated to the rule of

law. Our law calls for the electoral college to operate. But for that college to operate, there has to be a fair count and a fair vote in each State. That is why we must turn our eyes to the State of Florida where we will see a genuine contest.

One side in that contest is trying to seize power through political power, chiefly through the power of the governorship of Florida and the Secretary of State of the State of Florida, two elected officials, and is trying to malign the rule of law or rather just malign the court system, which is pretty much the same thing.

See, one can be a football coach who says I believe that football should be played by the rules, but first we have got to kick all the referees off the field. We all have been angry at a call by a referee. I have been in stadiums where people yell "kill the ref." I have never quite joined in such a statement. But imagine what football would be like if there were no referees or if there was an attempt to go to someone paid by one of the teams and have them arbitrate the disputes.

Now, our courts are not perfect. But they are far less political, let me tell my colleagues, than those of us who are elected officials.

So I would hope that the courts of Florida would ultimately and quickly resolve the issues that are before us. Now, the main issue before us is how the votes in the counties of Florida are going to be counted. But before we get there, I would like to focus a little bit on the ballot in Palm Beach County, the famous butterfly ballot.

Here is a picture of it. We have all seen it. It is confusing; 19,000 people double punched on this ballot. Some of them had voted for Buchanan by mistake and thought they could correct it by punching a hole for GORE. Some of them saw two holes to the right of the Democratic candidate and thought that, if they wanted to vote for GORE and LIEBERMAN, they needed to punch both holes to the right. Some were simply confused by an array of arrows pointing in different directions, left and right to a row of holes.

Now, it is said that the voters could have known about this ballot by looking at their sample ballot. Well, without the holes, this ballot tells one nothing. A sample ballot comes in, the names all seem to be there, the people glance at it, and decide who to vote for and then show up on election day. To say that looking at the ballot without the holes is the same as looking at it with the holes is simply absurd.

But it is not enough that the ballot is confusing. In fact, I believe that there is a Florida court decision that says that, if a ballot is merely confusing, the courts will not provide redress to those who were confused.

We are a Nation of the rule of law. But the Florida courts were very clear when the Supreme Court of the State of Florida ruled 2 years ago, in Beckstrom versus Volusia County Can-

vassing Board, that is Volusia County Canvassing Board, that where there is not only confusion, as there clearly was in this case, but also noncompliance with statutory procedures.

Then the court must provide redress, must adjust the election or allow for a new election if there is reasonable doubt as to whether the certified election expressed the will of voters and when that doubt extends to who won the election.

Well, there are more people in the cloakroom some of the times than the number of ballots that separates Mr. Bush from Mr. GORE in the vote in Florida. There is no doubt that any confusion in Palm Beach County could well have affected the result of the Presidency of the United States. There is no doubt that the ballot was confusing.

Many on the day of the election before they realized how important it would turn out to be started complaining about that confusion. There is no doubt that this ballot was in violation of Florida law, not just that it was confusing, not just a vague law of Florida that the ballot should be clear and unconfusing, but two very specific statutes.

The first Florida statute that is violated by this ballot is the one that requires that the names be on the left and the holes be on the right for every candidate for public office. Here, as we see, some of the names are on the left and the holes are on the right and sometimes the name is on the right and the hole is on the left.

Now when one looks at that Florida statute, just reading through a statute book, its wisdom is not all that apparent. The reason for complying with the law may not be all that clear. But it is by violating that law that the officials in Palm Beach County created the ballot that now has the whole world watching Florida.

The second statute in Florida also requires that the first ranking on the ballot, the first listing and the first hole goes to the party that won the last gubernatorial election in Florida. That is the Republican Party. My colleagues will notice the Republican Party on this butterfly ballot has the first listing and the first hole.

The second listing and the second hole is supposed to go to the party that came in second in the last gubernatorial election. That is the Democratic Party. As my colleagues can see, well, the Democratic Party does not have the second hole; the Democratic Party has the third hole. Whether one views it as the second listing or the third listing depends upon whether one has a tendency to go from left then right or left column and then right column. But one thing is very clear, this ballot does not award the second hole to the Democratic Party.

Every voter in Florida had the right to a ballot with the names on the left and the holes on the right. Every voter in Florida had a right if they wanted to