

bases and facilities use 11 percent of land in the prefecture.

In his speech, President Clinton acknowledged the United States' responsibility to be a good neighbor and to work to bring the benefits of peace and prosperity to Okinawa, which is one of Japan's poorest prefectures. President Clinton announced plans for a new scholarship program by the United States and Japan to send young Okinawan graduate students to the East-West Center in Hawaii.

The East-West Center is an internationally respected research and educational institution based in Hawaii. Established in 1960 through a bipartisan effort of the Eisenhower Administration and the Congress, the Center has worked to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations and peoples of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research. It is an important forum for the development of policies to promote stability and economic and social development in the Asia-Pacific region.

Before the 1972 reversion of Okinawa from American control to Japan, Okinawans made up the largest percentage of students from any of the 34 countries at the East-West Center. Since 1972, Okinawa's status as only one of Japan's 47 prefectures meant that far fewer were selected for these prestigious scholarships. Last year, the Center had only one Okinawan participant. Despite this fact, the Center's most active alumni chapter is in Okinawa, primarily made up of graduates from programs in the 1960s and early 1970s. This new scholarship program will add a strong and symbolic non-military dimension to a U.S. relationship with Okinawa that is now dominated by the military bases.

I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this resolution, which recognizes the importance of our connection to and friendship with the people of Okinawa.

CONGRATULATING LEONARD "BULLY" KAPAHULEHUA

I also wish to acknowledge the contributions of a remarkable man, Leonard "Bully" Kapahulehua of Kihei on the island of Maui. Bully Kapahulehua received the Excellence in Promoting Diversity in Coastal or Ocean Resource Management Award in the 1999 Walter B. Jones Memorial and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Excellence Awards for Coastal and Ocean Resource Management. The award recognizes Mr. Kapahulehua's extraordinary commitment to integrating cultural or ethnic diversity into coastal or ocean resource management programs.

Bully Kapahulehua is the first person from the state of Hawaii to receive this national recognition. I am inserting the nomination summary that led to Mr. Kapahulehua's selection for this award because it eloquently describes why he is so deserving of this great honor.

He kane kupaianaha (an exceptional man)!

How does one begin to describe the difference that this man has made in the lives of thousands of Maui's youth? Bully Kapahulehua has devoted countless hours teaching, playing and working with the children of Maui to instill in them a sense of stewardship for the natural coastal resources of Hawai'i. He has the uncanny ability to transfer the ways and values of ka wa kahiko (time of old) to the children of today.

Bully has been able to increase public awareness of coastal issues by integrating them with hands-on projects. He not only

teaches about the importance of canoeing to the Hawaiian culture but also enlists Hawai'i's youth to help prepare a canoe for a journey to Lana'i. He is also responsible for helping to create and organize the annual "Celebration of Canoes" festival. This annual festival draws thousands of residents and tourists to Lahaina for a week long celebration featuring South Pacific nations (Hawai'i, Tahiti, New Zealand, etc.). Canoe carving, haka ceremonies, food booths, an evening parade down Front Street, followed by an evening filled with the mele (music) of local musicians highlight the ancient art of canoe carving and navigation.

Mr. Kapahulehua has used innovative approaches such as creating youth programs (Ku l Ka Mana and Kamali'i programs) that provide an opportunity for children to not only learn a new sport, canoe paddling, but also stresses important values such as caring for the ocean and the land. He then channels their youthful energy into worthwhile projects such as beach clean-ups at Kamehameha 'Iki Park in Lahaina and pulling weeds and planting native Hawaiian coastal plants (naupaka and poehuehue) at Kealia Pond National Wildlife Refuge, Mai Poina 'Oe la 'u Beach Park and the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. The children learn Hawaiian values, work hard and make a difference in Kihei's coastal zone.

In addition, Bully has taken his knowledge about ocean processes and native plants and, with the help of countless volunteers, has applied for and secured grants to fund projects like Kokua Kealia that grows and plants native plants. He has also been instrumental in erecting and maintaining a sand fence along North Kihei Road. The sand fence effectively serves three purposes: helps restore the sand dunes, prevents the endangered Hawksbill turtles from crossing onto the road and prevents 4-wheel drive trucks from driving on the sand dunes.

He is a kumu (teacher) who teaches by doing. He is a kumu of celestial navigation, canoe paddling, coral reef ecology (how coral reefs interact with sand dunes), coastal processes and cultural awareness. He is uniquely qualified to blend Hawaiian values about caring for the land and the ocean into educational programs for Maui's youth that actually help preserve Maui's coastal zone.

He kane kupaianaha (an exceptional man)!

I join all the people of our nation and Hawaii in honoring Bully Kapahulehua for his remarkable achievements. In his love of the land and his commitment to Hawaii's youth, Bully embodies the true spirit of aloha.

POWER AND POLITICS

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

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I have come to the floor today to share with my colleagues some of the information we dug out last week in a series of hearings in the Committee on Government Reform focusing on the energy challenges we face as a country. I would like to specifically address the issue of electricity and how it is generated and distributed throughout the country, particularly the Southwest of which California is a certain portion.

In our hearings last week, we had the various investor-owned utilities come and testify with us, a couple of environmental groups, we had the Depart-

ment of Energy, we had the administrator for the EPA and we had one of the representatives of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission come and visit with us.

What became apparent is that the mix of electricity in this country is quite complex. There are different generators of different sizes and utilities that contribute to us having electricity throughout our country. Interestingly enough, two of the largest electric generators in the country are the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers. I would like to specifically focus my comments today on those two entities.

In the West, the Bureau of Reclamation is a huge power generator. The Army Corps of Engineers more so in the Northwest at Bonneville but the Bureau, along the Colorado River and elsewhere, generates huge amounts of electricity. If you look at our electric markets and you consider different end users, California in fact is a huge end user of this electricity.

Now, the challenge we face is how do we plan for the delivery of electricity to the end users in a manner timely enough to make it possible for our economy to continue to thrive and for people to be cool in their homes in the summer and warm in the winter. If you look at the Bureau of Reclamation Web site, you will see on their map, they have four different regions in the West.

The two that I would like to specifically address today are the Sierra Nevada region and the Desert Southwest region. In particular, the Desert Southwest region focuses along the Colorado River and in fact includes southern California as part of its delivery market.

If you examine the facilities that the Bureau runs in the Desert Southwest region, you will see the Hoover Dam; and you will see a number of other facilities, one of which is the Glen Canyon Dam. In the midst of power shortages this summer in June, July and August, the interesting thing that you will see in this information is that the Bureau of Reclamation was running most of their facilities flat out, all the way to the red line, but the Glen Canyon Dam was running at a rate 50 percent of what it was running at last year. In other words, the Bureau had reduced generation by 300,000 megawatts in the face of severe energy shortages.

Now, that manifested itself in San Diego and elsewhere, because electricity is very fluid. It comes from somewhere, it goes somewhere, and when one is down, another might be up in terms of generating capacity. The consequence, the reality is that Glen Canyon's generating capacity was reduced, for what? For what purpose? If you track back the legislation or the historical data, you will see that in 1992, the 104th Session of this Congress, legislation was passed that allowed the Bureau, working with the Fish and Wildlife Service to try and experiment

with the water flow from Glen Canyon that is used to generate electricity in the turbines. The legislation is very clear. It says, you will test this low flow regime along the Colorado River to see its environmental benefit. But the legislation also includes a waiver provision that says in a period of huge or unexpected power disruptions, the Bureau is authorized to run the turbines flat out. In other words, abandon the low flow regime.

In June, July, and August, the Bureau chose, they elected, they made a conscious decision to keep generation low. What that did was it hammered areas like San Diego and Silicon Valley and others who rely on this electricity to power industry and provide jobs and to cool houses and the like. It is interesting. Last Monday, the Bureau issued a waiver and they ran those turbines up to respond to a peak demand for electricity in the Desert Southwest region. But that was the first time this summer they have done that.

Mr. Speaker, the very clear message here is that this administration chose to run Glen Canyon over the summer at 50 percent of capacity and the consequence in San Diego and elsewhere in California were brownouts, blackouts and seniors having to choose between maintaining a low temperature in their house, for instance, and being able to buy food or prescription drugs. That is a reality. It is as much a reality as any other comparison we have. The administration is at fault. I have yet to hear a rational explanation of why this had to occur.

IN HONOR OF MURRY ORMAND PHILLIPS

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

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, Harnett County and the town of Coats lost one of its most indefatigable education, civic, and business leaders with the death on May 16, 2000, of Murry Ormand Phillips. His lifetime resume of accomplishments could well do credit to 10 men.

Born in 1913 in a Mississippi county that the U.S. Department of Commerce ranked the poorest in the entire United States, Mr. Phillips turned to education as a way out, eventually gaining entrance to Mississippi State University, where he graduated with a degree in vocational agriculture and a commission as a 2d Lieutenant in the Army Reserve. His graduation came in the midst of the Great Depression when jobs were almost nonexistent. The university placement center offered one opportunity—a teaching job in far off Coats, NC. Mr. Phillips set off for North Carolina and a lifelong love affair with his adopted state.

The teaching job in Coats turned out to be teaching vocational agriculture at Coats High School in the mornings and vocational agriculture in Angier in the afternoons. Mr. Phillips proved very popular with his students, so much so that one student introduced the teacher to a sister, Kathryn Stewart Smith.

The two young people were married a year later. The marriage was to produce a daughter and a son. Mrs. Phillips died in 1998.

Mr. Phillips' career was interrupted by World War II. He entered active duty on February 14, 1942, barely 2 months after Pearl Harbor. He was to serve under Gen. George S. Patton and Gen. Mark Clark and see action in North Africa and Italy. He participated in the landing of Allied forces on Anzio Beach.

His military record was a distinguished one. Mr. Phillips was a liaison officer, company commander, and a headquarters executive officer, among other assignments. He received the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the American and Silver Star, European Service medals, the Legion of Merit Award, a Presidential Unit Citation, six campaign stars and two commendations for meritorious service, one from the Army and one from the Navy. One citation for battlefield merit detailed how Mr. Phillips "disregarded his personal welfare and safety by carrying" a message "through artillery fire in an exposed one-fourth ton truck." He also received an Army commendation for his teaching methods in training tank commanders. After the war, Mr. Phillips came home to Coats. He remained a member of the Army Reserve, eventually retiring as a Major.

But it was to be in his chosen profession, education, that Mr. Phillips would make his greater contribution. Almost immediately upon his return to Coats, he began a night carpentry class for veterans. More than 1,500 veterans were to pass through that carpentry class. He and his agricultural students constructed a new agricultural building and later built and operated a cannery on the school grounds for use by the community every summer.

Mr. Phillips' educational career had many highlights. He taught vocational agriculture in Harnett County for more than 28 years, worked for the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction for more than 10 years as a curriculum specialist and supervisor for curriculum development, and designed the course of study for several divisions in vocational education. He wrote, photographed, and developed a fourth grade curriculum for the study of North Carolina that included a resume of six sound color filmstrips with a teacher's text and guide to utilization. He worked closely with NC State University, an institution from which he received the Master's Degree in 1958, over a period of 25 years and supervised some 100 student teachers during that period.

He received many honors for his activities. He received the Honorary American Farmer Degree in 1958, the highest honor that a vocational agriculture instructor can receive. He won the Teacher of Teachers Silver Award in 1968 from the National Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association. Former students established an "M.O. Phillips Scholarship" in 1966, and a day was set aside in Coats as M.O. Phillips Day with a large celebration and life story at the Coats school. This scholarship is given each year to an outstanding student who has been accepted to attend a four-year college or university. North Carolina State University award him its "Outstanding Alumni Award" posthumously in 1999–2000.

Mr. Phillips was active in all agriculture associations as well as the North Carolina Association of Educators and the National Education Association. One of his enduring gratifi-

cations was that he was a member of the Future Farmers of America nominating committee that nominated Jim Hunt for FFA president. Hunt won, then later went on to serve as North Carolina Governor for 16 years.

Under Mr. Phillips' leadership, the Coats FFA chapter won more honors than any other chapter in North Carolina. The chapter received the "Gold Service Award" twice, the highest award given by the national organization. A total of 23 Future Farmers received the "American Farmer Degree," under Mr. Phillips' leadership.

Mr. Phillips was executive secretary of Meredith Publishing Company's Successful Farmers Teaching Aids for 13 years. As executive secretary, he recommended to the publisher what aides were to be published monthly and from those recommendations would prepare the monthly teaching aid kits which Successful Farming mailed to some 5,000 vocational education teachers each month. A lover of roses, he was the publication's rose editor for 13 years.

In 1994, Governor Hunt gave Mr. Phillips the "Governor's Volunteer Award" for his activities. Those activities included service to the American Legion, the Lions Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Coats Development Group, and the Coats Senior Citizens Center, as well as numerous other civic endeavors. Mr. Phillips was founding member of the Coats Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors. He was named "Coats Man of the Year" in 1983 and was a grand marshal of the Coats 85th Farmers Day Parade in 1997. He was also a charter member of the Coats Lions Club and the Coats Senior Citizens Center.

A member of Coats Baptist Church for 64 years, Mr. Phillips taught Sunday school for 45 years and was Sunday school superintendent for 26 years. He was a deacon for 40 years and chairman of the Baptist Men for 11 years. He served as a tour escort for a tour group formed at the church and made some 30 trips with the group. He was a popular speaker in both Methodist and Baptist churches in North Carolina and in his home state of Mississippi.

Mr. Phillips survivors include one daughter and son-in-law, Carolyn S. and Ben Spears of Greensboro; one son and daughter-in-law, Murry T. and Dora Phillips of Dunn; one sister, Evelyn Collier, five grandchildren and one great granddaughter.

If an individual's role is to leave the world a better place than he found it, Murry Ormand Phillips did an inestimable job. When his country was threatened, he rallied to the colors. When courage was called for, he responded. When his community needed vision, he supplied it. When students needed inspiration, he offered it. When children needed an adult model from whom they could learn, he was always available.

Coats and North Carolina have lost an outstanding citizen. But we can thank a Kind Providence that placed us on the same highway of life as this good man.

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

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