

glass ceiling, her accomplishments are an inspiration to businesswomen everywhere. Golden West Financial Corporation has the significant distinction of being one of the very few major companies with more women on its Board of Directors than men.

Herbert Sandler serves on numerous advisory boards sharing his expertise with others. He was elected to the Board of Directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco. He also serves as a member of the board of directors of the Success for All Foundation and of the Center For Real Estate and Urban Economics of the University of California at Berkeley.

The Sandlers are committed to philanthropy and community activism. Through the Sandler Family Supporting Foundation, they support nonprofit and community organizations in the Bay Area and nationwide. Among the numerous recipients of their generosity are the Sandler Program for Asthma Research, the Human Rights Center at the University of California at Berkeley, and the National Women's Law Center. They also fund many research grants in the fields of medicine and social work. In addition, Herbert and Marion have donated generously to worthy causes such as Human Rights Watch.

It is with personal and civic pride that I celebrate with my dear friends on this festive occasion. The Sandler's dedication to the people of the Bay Area has had a significant, lasting effect on Californians. Their service to our country and our community is indeed a cause for celebration.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 2001

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, during recorded vote 248, on final passage of H.R. 2500, the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2002, a technical error resulted in my vote not being recorded.

I had intended to vote "yes" on this measure.

TRIBUTE TO THE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 20, 2001

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the men and women of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization for the successful ballistic missile defense test that took place late Saturday night over the Pacific Ocean. The first success since 1999, the ballistic missile interceptor that shot down a dummy warhead used a "hit to kill" technology and was able to destroy its target hundreds of miles away from launch point. This test demonstrates our commitment to defending against the threat of Intercontinental Ballistic Missile launches and once again shows that this "bullet to bullet" method of target destruction is technologically feasible. Further, it justifies

our need to continue with vigorous testing as we aggressively move forward with maturing our ballistic missile defense capabilities. We must continue to develop, test and fund missile defense technologies to create a defensive system to protect this nation and our allies against missile threats worldwide. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

TRIBUTE TO DEBBY O'CONNOR

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 20, 2001

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute and honor the accomplishments of Debby O'Connor of Diamond Bar, California.

Mrs. O'Connor served as Mayor of the City of Diamond Bar for the year 2000. In that position she demonstrated civic leadership, responsibility and deep personal commitment to her community. She previously served as Mayor Pro Tem, and served a two-year term on the Parks and Recreation Commission.

Mrs. O'Connor is Co-Chair of the City Community/Civic Task force. She is the City of Diamond Bar's voting delegate on the Wildlife Corridor Conservation Authority and on the San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership of Commerce and Cities. She is one of the City Council's liaisons to the volunteer planning committee behind the City's successful anniversary celebrations and, is also very involved with the Diamond Bar Community Foundation. In addition to her Council duties, she has demonstrated her long time support and concern for the community by being actively involved in the Friends of the Diamond Bar Library, Diamond Bar Improvement Association, Lorbeer Middle School PTSA, Diamond Ranch High School Boosters and Diamond Point Elementary School Safety Site and Technology committees. She is a youth soccer referee and board member for the Region 311, American Youth Soccer Organization. Mrs. O'Connor has been a dedicated fundraiser for the Diamond Bar/Walnut YMCA since 1996, and has also served on the board for the Diamond Bar Community Nursery School and Diamond Point Swim and Racquet Club.

Mrs. O'Connor's leadership in strong economic development programs and her impressive record of civic and volunteer community involvement have earned the admiration and respect of those who have had the privilege of working with her. I would like to congratulate Debby O'Connor on these accomplishments and thank her for her outstanding service to her community.

ENVIRONMENTAL TERRORISM REDUCTION ACT

HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 20, 2001

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, America has a long tradition of civic activism. From the anti-slavery movement to women's suffrage to the civil rights era, citizen activists have accomplished many important social re-

forms by working together through peaceful means to influence their friends and neighbors and building support for change.

We Americans fight for change at the ballot box and in the halls of legislatures—not with incendiary devices and pipe bombs.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately violent acts in the name of protecting the environment are growing in alarming numbers throughout the western United States. Earlier this month I visited a timber company facility in Monmouth, Oregon that had been burned down in an arson perpetrated by the Earth Liberation Front.

In the Monmouth attack, which roused firefighters out of bed on Christmas morning, the arson caused the roof to collapse only minutes after those who were fighting the fire pulled out. Paul Evans, the mayor of Monmouth and a volunteer firefighter who fought the blaze that Christmas day, told me he narrowly escaped injury or death in the fire. Ironically, Paul, who is now serving a military tour of duty in the Persian Gulf, was probably in more danger in his own town than he now is in Kuwait.

Mr. Speaker, these are not victimless crimes, and they must be halted. That is why I'm introducing the Environmental Terrorism Reduction Act.

The most challenging aspect of these crimes is that the perpetrators have been difficult to apprehend, leaving most of these crimes unsolved because with limited resources and manpower, local law enforcement officials have little success closing these cases.

The Environmental Terrorism Reduction Act closes this gap by requiring the Attorney General to establish a national clearinghouse for information on incidents of eco-terrorism to help investigators stay ahead of the curve in preventing additional acts of terror.

In addition, this bill establishes the Environmental Terrorism Reduction Program in the Department of Justice. This program would authorize the Attorney General, upon consultation with the heads of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and the Governor of each applicable State, to designate any area as a high intensity environmental terrorism area. After making such a designation local law enforcement agencies could access funding to assist them in solving and preventing these types of crimes in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the provisions in the Environmental Terrorism Reduction Act will greatly aid our communities and industries that are vulnerable to eco-terrorism. It is high time the federal government addressed this situation, and I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this measure and enacting it into law.

INTRODUCTION OF COLORADO SCHOOL LANDS BILL

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 20, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to modify the 1875 Act—usually referred to as the Colorado Enabling Act—that provided for admission of Colorado to the Union. The bill is cosponsored

by my colleague, Representative DEGETTE. I greatly appreciate her support.

The purpose of this bill is to remove any possible conflict between a decision of the people of Colorado and that original federal legislation under which some 3 million acres of federal lands were granted to our state.

In granting the lands to Colorado, Congress provided that they were to be used as a source of revenue for the public schools—and for many years they were managed for that purpose.

However, over the years the revenue derived from these lands has become a less and less significant part of the funding for Colorado's schools, while there has been an increasing appreciation of the other values of these lands.

As a result, in 1996 the people of Colorado voted to amend our state constitution to permit part of these school trust lands to be set aside in a "stewardship trust" and managed to preserve their open space, wildlife and other natural qualities.

To assure that this decision of the voters can be implemented, my bill would amend the original Colorado Enabling Act to eliminate the requirement that the state must raise revenue from the school-trust lands that are set aside for their natural resource values and qualities.

Similar legislation has been introduced by other Members of Colorado's delegation in the Congress. However, those bills include a specific limit on the acreage that could be placed in the stewardship trust.

The 1996 state legislation does set such a limit. I supported that part of the state legislation. However, I think that whether that limit should be retained or revised should be decided solely by the people of Colorado, and not determined by Congress. So, the bill I am introducing today does not include a specific acreage limit. That would be left to Colorado law to control.

Mr. Speaker, Colorado is experiencing rapid population growth. That is putting increasing pressure on all our undeveloped lands. In response, the people of Colorado have voted to allow some of these school-grant lands to remain as open spaces to be managed for their wildlife and other natural resources and values. This bill will keep faith with that decision by our votes by removing any conflict with federal law. I will do all I can to press for its speedy enactment.

For the information of our colleagues, I submit a recent newspaper editorial on this subject:

[From the Denver Post, May 28, 2001]

ENABLE LAND-BOARD FIXES

Disputes over State Land Board deals arise partly because the board's narrow mandate may no longer fit Colorado's needs. But altering the board's focus literally may take an act of Congress.

As Uncle Sam welcomed new states into the union, the federal government set aside entire sections of land to raise money for public education through grazing leases, mineral rights, etc. The federal law that granted Colorado statehood in 1876, called the Enabling Act, included a similar provision.

But during the past 125 years, Colorado has found other ways to fund public education. Colorado's school acres now supply less than 2 percent of the state's annual K-12 budget.

Today, some school sections offer tremendous public value as open space or rec-

reational land. Emerald Mountain forms the scenic backdrop to Steamboat Springs.

In 1996, Colorado voters put Amendment 16 in the state Constitution, aiming to give the State Land Board, which manages the school lands, flexibility to preserve open space and wildlife habitat, as well as support public education. The amendment told the land board to set aside 300,000 acres of the 3 million school acres as a Stewardship Trust. Note that 90 percent of the school acres still raise money for education.

But soon after the amendment's passage, a federal court firmly said the land board is obligated always to fund schools first, under the federal law that granted Colorado statehood. That means the State Land Board might have to accept profitable offers even on lands now in the Stewardship Trust.

Clearly, public school funding is of utmost importance. But taken together, the court decision and statehood act mean the Stewardship Trust that voters thought they were putting in place might prove ephemeral. Instead of preserving the cherished 300,000 acres, Amendment 16 simply may have run up their ultimate real estate development value.

To solve the problem, Colorado must ask Congress to amend our statehood act. The 10 percent of state lands held in the Stewardship Trust then could be permanently set aside.

However, the state could only ask the federal government to do so if the legislature guaranteed an equally secure funding source for public education.

Moreover, the Stewardship Trust will work in the long run only if the legislature also patches an obvious and troubling gap in Amendment 16, which we'll discuss tomorrow.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING CONGRESS TO PROHIBIT PHYSICAL DESECRATION OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Joint Resolution 36, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the United States flag. I urge all Members to support this resolution. This is a positive step toward finally taking necessary accountability in protecting the integrity and sanctity of our most precious national symbol.

I understand that this issue has experienced years of contentious debate involving constitutional challenges. Rather than focus on these arguments, I would rather take this time to share parts of a story written in my local newspaper, the El Paso Times. The story concerns a local shopping center that proudly flies a 30-by-30 foot American flag that has recently been taken from its flag pole for the first time in several years in order to have its wind-torn, tethered appearance repaired so that it may return with a new and fully restored appearance. Since its removal, motorists and pedestrians, inhabitants of the neighborhood of where the flag resides, tourists and travelers, every single person that has come in contact

with this flag have missed its presence. As one person stated, "People love it when they notice it, and they notice when it's gone."

And the people who love this symbol, not just the people in my district who give directions to their homes based on the shopping center flag, but people all over the country will notice when their symbol is destroyed. We have traditional codes and customs that encourage utmost respect for the American flag, yet we have never protected this symbol with the strength of our laws. We have sent soldiers to wars who fought and sometimes died in defense of the flag, carrying it honorably and proudly into battle. We have erected monuments all over this country and around the world that fly the American flag. We have placed the American flag on places where Americans have claimed victory in battle and scientific achievement, including one place that is not even on this Earth. I ask the Members to consider what protest would be profound, what speech should be protected and what principle is to be defended if the American flag flying over the Iwo Jima memorial is burned, or the flag flying over the Memorial at Normandy, or the flag that adorns the casket of a fallen soldier, or the flags that fly proudly over our international embassies, or the flag that flies in a shopping center in my district of El Paso, Texas. People will certainly notice it when it is gone.

Mr. Speaker, the brilliance of our constitutional laws is that they are amendable, they can change with the will of the people. And I believe and encourage that the will of Congress is to finally protect the symbol that flies over this House.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 2001

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 20, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced the "Export Administration Act of 2001", H.R. 2581.

This bill is identical to counterpart legislation that has been reported by the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, S. 149, except that it includes two additional sections relating to nuclear transfers to North Korea. These additional sections are substantively identical to legislation that Congressman ED MARKEY and I introduced last year, H.R. 4251 (106th Congress), the "Congressional Oversight of Nuclear Transfers to North Korea Act of 2000".

H.R. 4251 was intended to ensure that congress will be fully involved in the decision our nation may have to make in several years to either permit or delay the transfer to North Korea of key components for the two light water nuclear reactors that are being built in North Korea pursuant to the 1994 Agreed Framework with North Korea. H.R. 4251 commanded broad bipartisan support in the House of Representatives and was approved on May 15, 2000, by a vote of 374-6. Regrettably, the Senate did not approve H.R. 4251 before final adjournment of the 106th Congress last year.

Last year's vote demonstrates that the two additional sections I have added to the text of S. 149 are essentially non-controversial. I