

been honored throughout the New York Metropolitan area, in Washington and Tel Aviv.

Munr is also a forward-thinking person who never loses sight of the future: our young people. Born into a culture where he did not have the opportunity to receive a Jewish education, he has been a tireless advocate to make sure other children have the chance to learn about their Jewish heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to congratulate my dear friend Munr Kazmir, on the occasion of this well deserved tribute from the Rabbinical College of America, and wish him long life, good health and happiness in the years to come.

#### STATEMENT IN HONOR OF THE LATE ROBERT E. BURTON

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 3, 2001*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay my final respects to Robert E. Burton. Bob's family and friends will gather on Friday to remember him, and it is with great sadness and deep respect that I share with my colleagues the following words from his obituary in the San Francisco Chronicle:

Robert E. Burton, a prison teacher, public servant, sailor and middle brother in San Francisco's most powerful political dynasty, died Sunday at California Pacific Medical Center at the age of 72.

From the time Mr. Burton entered the Navy at the close of World War II, he almost never stopped working for the public. He was a merchant seaman, a teacher at San Quentin prison for nearly two decades and a member of various state boards and commissions.

But among the three Burton brothers who shaped California politics for several decades, he was the least publicly visible and the least involved in the machinery of politics.

Mr. Burton's older brother, Phillip Burton, was a powerful U.S. representative and legendary political tactician who died in 1983. His younger brother—whom Mr. Burton still called "the kid" even into his 60s—is Senate President Pro Tem John Burton, D-San Francisco, the state's most powerful lawmaker.

"Everyone used to say he was the nice brother," Sen. Burton said yesterday. "And I think innately he was the smartest of the three of us."

Mr. Burton was born in 1928 and lived much of his life in the same Sloat Boulevard house in which he was raised. But friends said his greatest memory was somewhere else: a sailing trip across the Pacific in a 30-foot boat, which he took with three friends after he left the Navy in 1947.

"He was fearless," Sen. Burton said. "It was a hell of an adventure."

When he returned from Tahiti, Mr. Burton joined the merchant marine as an able-bodied seaman, then got a degree in history from San Francisco State College when he decided to settle back in the city.

Mr. Burton then took a job teaching in the loneliest, most dangerous place in the state—the bowels of San Quentin State Prison. It was there that he often divided his time between African American militants and white supremacists, teaching them how to read and write.

"He would tell people stories and start with, 'When I was in the joint,' like he had

done 20 years of hard time," Sen. Burton said. "I guess at the time there weren't many jobs, so he took it. He just loved it, and the cons loved him."

When Mr. Burton retired from the prison in 1976, members from both militant groups told him there was a "hit" out on him. But this was a good thing, he was informed: Anyone threatening or harming Mr. Burton would face their wrath. He was protected.

"He connected with the guys, and they connected with him," said Bill O'Brien of San Francisco, a longtime friend. "It was a passion for him. He wanted them to learn; It really wasn't about having a job."

Mr. Burton was a lifelong Democrat and founding member of the San Francisco Democratic League. He was co-chairman of the voter registration efforts for the California Democratic Party from 1962 to 1982.

At the time of his death, Mr. Burton was a commissioner on the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board and a member of the City College of San Francisco Board of Trustees.

He also had served for 15 years on the prison Industry Board and on two parole boards for the state. Former Gov. Jerry Brown appointed him to the adult parole board in 1976, after two commissioners were removed for voting to release Robert Kennedy's killer, Sirhan Sirhan.

Friends said Mr. Burton loved the San Francisco Giants, gambling and playing bridge. Ken Harrington of San Francisco, a longtime friend, said he "didn't know a single person when you mentioned Bob Burton who didn't get a smile on their face."

"He was, at least, the most outwardly compassionate of the three brothers," Harrington said. "John doesn't want anyone to know his soft spots, but Bob kind of wore it on his sleeve."

Mr. Burton is survived by his brother, Sen. John Burton, and a niece, San Francisco Public Defender Kimiko Burton-Cruz. His wife of more than four decades, Shirley Burton, preceded him in death.

Bob Burton was a man of the people. He never asked for recognition or reward for his work and was rarely in the public eye, but his life touched the lives of so many others. Bob joined his brothers Phillip and John in typifying the true Burton tradition of helping the disadvantaged. It is my honor to pay tribute to Bob and to express my appreciation for his life of service and for his friendship. My thoughts and prayers are with his brother, John, and niece, Kimi.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARY HOLDSAMBECK OF HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

**HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 3, 2001*

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments and honor Mrs. Mary Holdsambeck on the receipt of the Madison County Democratic Women's Division, "Joan Carpenter Cashin Lifetime Achievement Award." Today's recognition sheds light on the years of good deeds Mary has accomplished.

She has been a vital leader in the Madison County Democratic Women since she moved to Huntsville. She has served two terms as Chairman of the group and has been involved in state politics as a member of the State Coalition for passing the Equal Rights Amendment and in the current Alabama Constitutional Re-

form Movement. She has even been a candidate, running in a special election for the State of Alabama House of Representatives.

However, Mary's commitment to her community is not limited to the political arena. She played a pivotal role in helping to organize Hope Place, now Crisis Services, serving abused women and families. She has also contributed her time and manifold talents to Trinity United Methodist Church, the Wesley Foundation and the American Association of University Women.

I believe this is a fitting honor for one who has given so much to the betterment of our community and our nation. I commend Mary for her lifetime of achievement and I want to express my sincere gratitude for her bold work for the Democratic Party and the patriotic ideals she believes in.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. WM. LACY CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 3, 2001*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, this morning I was testifying before the Senate Government Affairs Committee on the need for election reform and I was unable to reach the House floor in time for rollcall vote No. 97, a motion to adjourn. I would like to state that I intended to support this motion and would have voted 'yea.'

Also, I would like to take this opportunity to share my Senate testimony with my colleagues in the House.

#### STATEMENT TO SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM, MAY 3, 2001

Mr. Chairman, Senator LIEBERMAN and Distinguished members of the Committee. Thank you for allowing me this opportunity to detail the election problems that occurred in the City of St. Louis during the November 2000 Presidential Elections and to add my voice to those calling for meaningful and comprehensive election reform.

Last November's general election in the city of St. Louis exposed a voting system that is riddled with serious election procedural mistakes; major deficiencies in poll worker training; obsolete and inadequate equipment; and gross errors in maintaining accurate voter registers that resulted in the disenfranchisement of thousands of qualified voters in my district.

These factors led to an election conducted amid widespread voter chaos at polling places throughout the city—the result of a record voter turnout and the arbitrary and capricious removal—by the St. Louis Board of Elections—of over 50,000 qualified voters from the city's active voter register.

When these voters—most of whom were African American—arrived at the polls to cast their votes, they were told by election officials they were not on the active voter register and that they would not be allowed to vote at their normal voting precinct.

Due to inadequate communication between polling precincts and the Central Election office, election workers were unable to verify the eligibility of these voters.

Additionally, poll workers had not received training for dealing with these situations, so they ultimately directed all of the affected voters to go to the Central Election Board office downtown to verify their status.

The resulting confusion at the Central Election office led to a near riot as thousands of eligible voters attempted to cast their vote, some to no avail.

To make matters worse, while the Election Board was clearly unprepared for the massive voter turnout, they were also slow to react to the growing voter confusion they created as the day progressed.

An equally troubling was the Election Board officials' resistance to reasonable remedies designed to ensure that every qualified voter be afforded the opportunity to cast his or her vote without obstruction.

Clearly, such a situation cannot and must not be tolerated. Such conditions not only create confusion among voters; they also threaten the integrity of the Electoral process itself.

It is imperative that federal, state and local officials join in a common effort to reform how we conduct our elections. The nation should never again be subjected to the voting travesty of the last presidential election. The system is broken and it is time that we admit it and work towards common sense solutions.

First, we must take legislative action to provide the necessary funds for modern, state-of-the-art uniform voting equipment, paying particular attention to lower income communities that have long been burdened with outdated and obsolete voting equipment.

And to the maximum extent possible, we must mandate uniform ballot designs and eliminate the current 40-year old punchcard system.

We must also require that local election officials develop comprehensive training standards for their workers and hold them accountable for implementing such training.

Lastly, and most importantly, we must mandate election procedure reform to ensure that qualified voters are not arbitrarily or inadvertently removed from active voter rolls.

This was a major failure in the City of St. Louis and I suspect this situation is widespread across the country.

Voters should not continue to suffer disenfranchisement because election officials are unwilling or unable to safeguard their fundamental right to vote.

If we fail to act now, we will not only inflict further damage to the democratic process, we will also fail in our sworn duty to protect and defend the fundamental rights of every citizen.

fornia and I, rise today to recognize the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local Union 180 as this organization celebrates its 100th anniversary.

One hundred years ago on May 6, 1901, Local 180 was chartered by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Since its inception, Local 180 has been integrally connected to shipbuilding at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard in Vallejo. Electrical workers helped build the 513 ships, that were launched at Mare Island between 1859 and 1970, from the Saginaw, a wooden hulled steamer, to the Drum, a nuclear powered submarine.

When war was declared with Germany on April 6, 1917, union workers helped turn Mare Island and Vallejo into a commercial hub that could support the war effort.

In the years following World War I, no ships were launched at Mare Island and the workers turned to use their skills to help build the Carquinez Bridge.

In the 1930s, shipbuilding began again at Mare Island. The union shop was reestablished and wages and benefits that had been lost during the previous decade were renegotiated.

During World War II, shipbuilding and union activity at Mare Island escalated. Union members are proud that 95% of all electrical work that directly supported the war effort nationally was performed by the IBEW under union shop conditions.

In the second half of the 20th Century, Local 180 members helped construct Monticello Dam, the second Carquinez Bridge, the Exxon Refinery, the Benecia Industrial Park, and the Anheuser Busch Brewery as well as the country's nuclear submarine fleet at Mare Island.

Mr. Speaker, in honor of its rich history and traditions, it is appropriate that we acknowledge and honor today this pioneering union local and its members who have made an immeasurable difference in the lives of working families and the community in Napa and Solano Counties.

make more equitable the tax treatment of settlement trusts established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

This bill is the product of a unique bipartisan effort over the past two Congresses. Joining me as cosponsors of the bill are—the Chairman of the Committee on Resources, Congressman JAMES HANSEN, the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, Congressman NICK RAHALL, and the former Ranking Minority Member of that Committee who cosponsored this legislation in the last Congress, Congressman GEORGE MILLER.

Additionally, I am honored to join with a number of other members of Congress in urging the enactment of this bill. The cosponsors include Ways and Means Committee Members, Subcommittee Chairman AMO HOUGHTON, Ways and Means Committee Ranking Minority Member CHARLES RANGEL, Rep. DAVE CAMP, Rep. J.D. HAYWORTH, Rep. SCOTT MCINNIS, and Rep. MARK FOLEY.

Colleagues from the Native American Caucus who are cosponsoring this bill are: the Co-chair of the Caucus along with Mr. HAYWORTH, Rep. DALE KILDEE, Rep. NEIL ABERCROMBIE, Rep. ENI FALEOMAVAEGA, Rep. MARK UDALL, Rep. FRANK PALLONE, Rep. PATRICK KENNEDY, Mrs. BONO, Mr. FROST and Mr. STUPAK.

This bill would remedy several key deficiencies in the current settlement trust provision enacted in a 1987 amendment to ANCSA. That provision authorized Alaska Native Corporations organized pursuant to ANCSA to establish, from their own resources, settlement trust funds to "promote the health, education, and welfare . . . and preserve the heritage and culture of Natives." Unfortunately, the Settlement Trust tax provision in existing law poses several significant impediments to the establishment and long-term maintenance of Settlement Trusts, and therefore, to the fulfillment of their purposes under ANCSA.

A version of this bill was included by the Ways and Means Committee in legislation last Congress that was vetoed and a version of it passed the Senate as well. This current version of the bill we are introducing today has been vetoed over the past several years with the tax writing committees of Congress in the House and Senate, the Joint Committee on Taxation and the Department of Treasury. It addresses the key deficiencies in the current law. I urge that it be included in tax-related legislation considered by the House in this session of the 107th Congress and that our colleagues join the co-sponsors of the bill in supporting this meritorious legislation.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS LOCAL UNION 180

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 3, 2001*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of Cali-

#### INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO SIMPLIFY AND MAKE MORE EQUITABLE THE TAX TREATMENT OF SETTLEMENT TRUSTS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 3, 2001*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce a bill to simplify and