

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 39

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 39.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRAVES). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL DANIEL WILLIAM CHRISTMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding service of Lieutenant General Daniel William Christman. General Christman will retire on June 30, 2001, after an outstanding career of more than 36 years of service in peace and in war to the Army and to our Nation.

General Christman is currently serving out his final 2 months as superintendent of the United States Military Academy. In this capacity, General Christman charted the course for officer education into the new century. Under his guidance, the academy crafted a new mission statement, strategic vision, and new public-funding structure needed to enable the institution to compete and excel in an era of transformation.

His assessment of current needs and insight of future possibilities has resulted in a revised academic curriculum and increased focus on the profession of officership. General Christman leaves a notably improved academy in terms of leadership facilities and morale.

Prior to undertaking this role, General Christman has distinguished himself in numerous command and staff positions with U.S. forces stationed both overseas and in the continental United States.

In Europe, his assignments included serving as the 19th U.S. representative to NATO Military Committee, Brussels, Belgium, and Commander of the 54th Engineer Battalion in Wildflecken, Germany.

In 1969, he commanded a company of the 101st Airborne Division in combat in Southeast Asia. General Christman occupied senior executive positions in Washington, D.C., requiring creative leadership and strategic vision. He served as a staff assistant with National Security Council in the Ford White House. Prior to his West Point assignment, he served as an assistant to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, advising the Secretary of State on a broad range of military and national security issues such as arms control with the Russian Federation and the Middle East peace negotiations between Israel and Syria.

In June 1996, General Christman became the 55th superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy. Through his tenure, he demonstrated an exceptional combination of intelligence, character, and positive personality notable even in this highly selective environment. From the outset, he sought the comments and insight of graduates, the academy, and even the neighboring community to give them a closer identification with and support for the institution and decisions that were ultimately made.

Development of a more cooperative and positive environment has been the hallmark of his superintendency.

General Christman arrived at West Point at a time of significant financial constraints. Severe cutbacks to the Army budget had seriously affected both programs and infrastructure at the academy. He undertook strenuous efforts to obtain the critical funding support for an institution that was behind not only other colleges but also many Army posts. Through his efforts and the support of the Army staff, he gained pledges for the funding necessary to restore the institution to a competitive sustainment level necessary to encourage officers and soldiers to serve at West Point and to attract high-quality young cadets to embark upon a career of service to the Army.

At the same time, he tirelessly dealt with the Department of Defense and Members of Congress to make the case for critical funding for West Point. The successful completion of Arvin Gym will be of great credit to Dan Christman.

In concert with his desire to prepare the institution for the next century, he revised the institution's formal mission statement to a more comprehensive expression of its foundation and objectives. His leadership was also instrumental in establishment of the William E. Simon Center. The center will promote the study of the professional military ethic in the Army and nationally. This project is but one example of General Christman's efforts to enlist the skills, talents, and character of the West Point community for a broader national purpose.

He leaves a notably improved academy in terms of leadership, facilities, and morale. The military, academic,

physical and moral/ethical development of programs at the academy have never been stronger and never been more connected to the Army. With his actions, General Christman has set the course for officer education into the first half of the new century.

A consummate professional, General Christman's performance of duty during his long illustrious career exemplifies the finest traits of duty, honor, and country. His service reflects a deep commitment to West Point, the Army, and to our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking General Daniel Christman for his honorable service to the citizens of the United States of America. I wish him, his lovely and intelligent wife, Susan, and their children continued success and happiness in all of their future endeavors.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an exceptional United States Army officer, Lieutenant General Daniel W. Christman. Next, month, General Christman completes a highly successful five year assignment as the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. It is a pleasure for me to recognize a few of his many outstanding achievements.

A native of Hudson, Ohio, General Christman graduated first in his class from the United States Military Academy in 1965. He holds master's degrees in civil engineering and public affairs from Princeton University and a law degree from George Washington University. He is also a graduate of the Army Command and General Staff College and the National War College. He is a member of the Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C. Bars and he is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

General Christman's major command assignments include serving as the nineteenth United States Representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Military Committee, Brussels, Belgium (1993-94); Commanding General, United States Army Engineer Center and Fort Leonard Wood, and Commandant, United States Army Engineer School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri (1991-93); Commander of the Savannah District, United States Army Corps of Engineers in Savannah, Georgia (1984-86); Commander of the 54 Engineer Battalion in Wildflecken, Germany (1980-82); Company Commander in the 326th Engineer Battalion, Hue, Vietnam (1969-70); and Company Commander, 2nd Engineer Battalion, Changpo-Ri, Korea (1966).

His major staff assignments involved service as a Staff Officer in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. (1976-78) and as a Staff Assistant with the National Security Council, The White House (1975-76). In both of these assignments, General Christman was responsible for advising the Army Chief of Staff and senior staff on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). Further, he was called upon to testify before the House Select Committee on Intelligence regarding Soviet compliance with earlier arms control agreements.

General Christman served for 21 months as Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John M. Shalikashvili (1994-96). In this capacity, he supported Secretary

of State Warren Christopher as a member of the Middle East Peace Negotiating Team and in arms control negotiations with the Russian Federation. Additionally, General Christman served for a year and a half as Army adviser to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral William J. Crowe, and then as Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States for National Security Affairs.

General Christman also served as Director of Strategy, Plans and Policy in the Department of the Army Headquarters, Washington, D.C. His duties in this assignment focused on negotiations relating to the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) arms control talks between the NATO and the Warsaw Pact. In the course of supporting these negotiations on behalf of the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Christman briefed former President Bush and traveled to Europe to brief allied heads of state and the NATO Secretary General. He has also been called upon to testify before the Congress on CFE initiatives, as well as on other topics relating to our NATO commitments and Army force structure.

On June 24, 1996, Lieutenant General Daniel W. Christman arrived for duty as the 55th Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. In this capacity, he was charged with educating, training, and inspiring the Corps of Cadets, so that each graduate is a commissioned leader of character committed to the values of duty, honor, and Country; professional growth throughout a career as an officer in the United States Army; and a lifetime of selfless service to our Nation.

Among his military decorations are the Defense Distinguished Service Medal (two awards), Distinguished Service Medal (two awards), Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit (two awards), Bronze Star Medal (two awards), Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), and the Air Medal (three awards).

Mr. Speaker, Dan Christman has come to epitomize those qualities that we as a Nation have come to expect from our Army—absolutely impeccable integrity and character, as well as professionalism. He has served our Country with distinction for the past 36 years, and he has demonstrated a dedication to duty that is in keeping with the highest standards and proud traditions of the Armed Forces of our Nation. As he moves into new endeavors, I call upon my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to wish him and his lovely wife, Susan, much continued success.

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

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

COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S AWARD FOR INSTALLATION EXCELLENCE

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

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, as the elected representative of North Carolina's Third Congressional District, I have the privilege of

representing several fine military bases. As such, I am honored to represent the men and women in uniform at these installations who give their all to make the United States military the greatest fighting force in the world.

They carry out their duties daily knowing that at any moment they might be asked to put their lives on the line to defend our freedoms.

While I feel this same dedication to all of the military personnel in my district and around the world, I am here today to pay special tribute to two of the bases in my district, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base and Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune.

On March 23, the Pentagon announced the winners of the Commander in Chief's Award for Installation Excellence. Camp Lejeune was named best of the Marine Corps and Seymour Johnson was honored as being the best of all military bases across the services.

Each year, U.S. military installations around the world compete within their branch of service for this award. Five awards are given out to the best of the best of all of the bases. It is quite a distinction. The criterion for qualifying is daunting. So I cannot truly express the pride that I felt to learn that two of the five best bases in the world are in the Third District of North Carolina.

These awards are a tribute to commitment to excellence of the men and women who serve at these bases. They are also tributes to the fine leadership at each installations: General Norman Seip at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base and General Ron Richard at Camp Lejeune.

I commend all of them for not just the dedication that it takes to win these pivotal awards but to their great service to our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, this Friday the five bases that received the Commander in Chief's Award for Installation Excellence will be honored during a ceremony at the Pentagon.

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While schedule conflicts will unfortunately prevent me from attending the ceremony, I wanted the men and women who serve at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base and the Marine Corps' Camp Lejeune to know I am truly humbled and honored to be their representative in the United States Congress.

So I offer my most heartfelt congratulations to Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune and the people of Jacksonville, North Carolina, and to Seymour Johnson Air Force Base and the people of Goldsboro, North Carolina, on being recognized for what we in North Carolina have known all along, that they are indeed the best in the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRAVES). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

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

ECONOMIC DISASTER IN KLAMATH BASIN

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

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, we are in the midst of an economic disaster in the Klamath Basin of Oregon that demands the attention of Congress and this country.

The good people of this Basin were lured there by a promise made by the Federal Government nearly a century ago: "Come settle the West, and we will provide you with land and water; produce food for our Nation, secure our western expansion, and we will reward you."

Moreover, the government gave first priority to the men and women who fought for our Nation's freedom in World War I and World War II. Yes, our veterans who risked life and limb were rewarded, indeed enticed, to help the government reclaim the land and feed the country.

In 1905, the newly created Bureau of Reclamation started construction of the Klamath Reclamation Project on the land surrounding Upper and Lower Klamath Lakes in Oregon. It is on the Oregon-California border. The project, using dams, canals and ditches, brought water to the arid land.

Three years later, President Theodore Roosevelt designated our country's first national wildlife refuge in the Klamath Basin. Roosevelt understood and supported the need for irrigated agriculture and the interrelationship the project had with the refuge.

For years, farming and wildlife coexisted beneficially. Water from the project fed into the refuge, and farmers grew crops that in part were available for the birds. A resurgence of bald eagles occurred.

Today, of all this is threatened; the quality of the refuge, the livelihood of the farmers. Why? Because over time the government has passed new laws that reallocate the water in more ways than there is water. And on April 6, the Bureau of Reclamation announced for the first time in this country's history, there would be no water for farmers. None. Zip. Zilch. Nada. The headgates would remain closed. The canals would remain dry. The farmers were on their own.

Suckers, that is right, sucker fish, in Upper Klamath Lake now had to be saved at all costs. Higher lake levels were set. Meanwhile, other biologists said more water must flow down the Klamath River to help threatened salmon runs. More water in the lake.